The Irish Times.

VOL. I. No. 8. UNSTAMPED {SUBSCRIPTION, £1 10 0 A YEAR. SINGLE COPY, 0 0 3

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1859.

STAMPED {SUBSCRIPTION, £2 0 0 A YEAR. SINGLE COPY, 0 0 4

Public Notices.

I WAS THERE AND COULD NOT GET A SEAT.
By particular request for six nights longer.
THE ROYAL WIZARD HAMBUJER,
Will appear in his *TEMPLE of MAGIC, at the ROTUNDO,*
On THIS (THURSDAY) Evening,
And will be assisted by
MADAM SALUINANi.
Has appeared before all the Crowned Heads in Europe.
Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s. Tickets and Seats may be secured at Bussell's Music Warehouse, Westmoreland-street. Commence at Eight every Evening.
For particulars see Programmes. Children and Schools, half price.
A MORNING PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY next, at Half-past Two o'clock.

ACCIDENT.
SIR—I beg sincerely to thank you, as Representative of the STATE CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, for the liberal adjustment of my Claim for an Accident occurring to me in my own Shop, and for which, under the clause allowing me £5 a week as compensation, you have so promptly settled. I shall warmly recommend this class of Insurance to all my friends.
Your obedient servant,
J. B. MULLEN,
Auctioneer, 21, Christchurch-place.
To C. F. GOODWIN, Esq., 43, Dame-street.

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.
C. F. GOODWIN invites attention to this useful branch of Insurance. £100 in fatal, or £5 a week in non-fatal Accidents may be Insured for Two Guineas a Year, and lesser amounts for smaller premiums.
Prospectuses, &c., may be had at the Office, 43, DAME-STREET.

DUBLIN ART UNION,
INSTITUTED IN 1856,
Under the Authority of Her Majesty's Privy Council.
Yearly Subscription, One Guinea.
Engraving for 1859:
"THE IMAGE OF MAMMA,"
Engraved by Simmons, after Shlesinger.
Subscribers can also, in lieu of the above Engraving, have the Print issued in 1857, or the pair of Prints issued in 1858.
The Exhibition of Sketches from Nature now open.
Subscriptions received at the Royal Irish Institution, College-street; by the Secretary, 34, Lower Abbey-street; or by any of the Dublin Agents.
MATTHEW KENDRICK, R. H. A.,
Secretary.

LAST WEEK OF THE CURRENT YEAR.
THE ART UNION OF IRELAND.
Established under the auspices of the Committee of the Irish Institution, in 1858, for the promotion of the Fine Arts and the Improvement of Taste in Ireland. Sanctioned by the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, according to Act of Parliament, 9 & 10 Vict., cap. 48.
Subscription Lists close in April.
MANAGING COMMITTEE FOR 1858-9.
PRESIDENT.
The Earl of CHARLEMONT, President of the Irish Institution.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.
The Earl of MEATH.
The Viscount MASSEREENE and FERRARD.
The Viscount POWERSCOURT.
The Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.
The Right Hon. MAZIERE BRADY.

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The Bank of Ireland and its Local Branches.
SECRETARY.
George F. Mulvany, Esq., R. H. A.
CLERK.
Mr. T. Henry Killingley.
Subscription, One Guinea.
One chance in the Annual Distribution for each Guinea subscribed.
The Subscription List will Close on THURSDAY, the 28th instant.
All Prizes shall consist of sums of Money to be expended in the purchase of Works of Art, with right of selection in all cases by Prizeholders, or their Nominees.
The holders of Prizes above the amount of Five Pounds must select from Public Exhibitions of Art in Ireland, approved by the Committee.
No Print will be issued to Subscribers; but a large number of minor Prizes, of Five Pounds each and under, will be allotted, enabling the holder thereof to select for himself any Work of Art, Engraving, Statuette, cast in bronze, plaster, or porcelain, anywhere on sale in Ireland, of a class approved by the Committee.
A sum not exceeding five per cent. of the Income may be expended in premiums to Artists, natives of or residents in Ireland, for Works publicly exhibited in Dublin.
OFFICE, 73, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

Cards.

A CARD.
J. J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realize, consistent with strict integrity and *bonâ fide* dealings with the Public.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
COAL AND COKE MERCHANT,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET.

SOUTH CITY COAL OFFICE,
50, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
J. J. DOBSON, AGENT.
All Orders punctually attended to.

Medical.

GEO. OLDHAM AND CO'S.
DURABLE BLACK WRITING INK,
Suitable for Quill and Metallic Pens of every description, and especially adapted for GOLD PENS, and for writing upon Parchments.
The objects sought in the manufacture of this INK have been—
1st—The greatest possible degree of fluidity.
2d—Intensity and permanency of colour.
3d—The absence of all sedimentary and corrosive matter.
In these particulars the Proprietors apprehend that this Ink will be found greatly to excel most, if not all, others.

THE ROYAL SHAVING CREAM,
AS USED BY
His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, &c.
G. O. & Co. beg to say that they have now ready for sale a batch of the above, of unusual excellence. Sold in pots, 1s. and 2s. each.
The following is a proof of the esteem in which this preparation is held by his Excellency:—
Castle, 24th February, 1852.
MESSRS. GEO. OLDHAM & Co.—Will you be good enough to send, for his Excellency's use, Twelve 2s. Pots of your excellent Shaving Cream, as usual.
O. B. G. CHRISTOPHER.
G. O. & CO'S PERFUMED
AROMATIC TOILET VINEGAR.
A refreshing and invigorating preparation, for sponging the surface of the body, &c., particularly recommended in cases of local or general debility, and in febrile affections. Its grateful colour, combined with the antiseptic and disinfectant qualities of the vinegar, admirably adapt it for daily use at the Toilet. Used as directed it will be found to soften the skin, and to allay the irritation arising from sunburn, (unbroken) chilblains, the stinging of insects, &c. The Perfumed Toilet Vinegar may also be advantageously employed to relieve sick and nervous headache, and as a wash to correct the unpleasantness communicated to the breath by decayed teeth, &c.
The above are prepared and sold by
GEO. OLDHAM ANDCO.,
APOTHECARIES, &c., TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
107, GRAFTON-STREET, and
64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.
VICTIMS to INDIGESTION, Nervousness, Physical Debility, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Disease of the Chest, Lungs, and Throat, and all who desire to restore and establish their health with speed, certainty, and economy, should immediately use these wonderful Pills. They strike at the root of disease, purify the blood, and strengthen and invigorate the entire system.
Prepared solely by JOHN KAYE, Esq., of Dalton Hall, near Huddersfield. Hundreds of cases of cure enclosed with each box. Sold by all Chemists and other dealers in Patent Medicines, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Wholesale Depot 22 BREAD-STREET, London.

ALTERATIVE AND TONIC MEDICINES,
SUITABLE TO THE SEASON.
BEWLEY and EVANS' Compound Fluid Extract or Cortical Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla. Sold in quarter pints, 3s 6d; half-pints, 6s; pints, 11s; and quarts, 21s.
B. and E.'s Fluid Extract of Dandelion or Taraxacum. Quarter pints, 2s 6d; half-pints, 4s 6d.
B. and E.'s Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Dandelion. Price 3s 6d, 6s, and 11s.
B. and E.'s Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Bark. Price 3s 6d, 6s, and 11s.
B. and E.'s Ethereal Essence of Jamaica Ginger. Price 1s, 1s 9d, and 2s.
B. and E.'s Wine of Quinine and Oranges. Price 3s 6d per flask.
Prepared and Sold by
BEWLEY AND EVANS,
Chemists and Apothecaries to the Queen.
LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
** In reply to numerous inquiries B. and E. beg to say that they have no Branch Establishment in this city.

Houses and Lands.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.
FOR SALE, the Interest in a Lease for a long Term, of a Gentlemanly Modern Residence, in perfect repair, with Commodious Offices and about 50 statute acres of First-class Land, nearly all under Grass, well Fenced and Watered. Situate within five minutes drive of a Station on the Great Southern and Western Railway, and not more than a few miles from the City. For further particulars apply to
JAMES MALLEY, SOLICITOR,
48 UPPER SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN.

WANTED, on the SOUTH SIDE (the vicinity of Fitzwilliam-square preferred), a moderate sized HOUSE, with Stable and Coach-house.
Possession will not be required for two months from the present date. Rent and taxes not to exceed £50 per annum.
Apply by letter to A. C. K., 47, Lower Baggot-street.

WANTED to Rent for a term of years, with option to Purchase, a Residence, with 500 Acres of Land or upwards. South of Ireland preferred.
Address, stating full particulars, E. F., Office of THE IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

HOUSE, LAND, AND MERCANTILE SALES EFFECTED.
PURCHASES MADE.
PARTNERSHIPS ARRANGED.
LITERARY AND MERCANTILE ENGAGEMENTS SECURED.
Farm and Domestic Servants Procured and Appointed.
HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE,
GENERAL COMMISSION, AND
REGISTRY OFFICE,
86, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.
H. BRADY AND CO.
N.B.—A competent and efficient Accountant and Auctioneer attends this Office.

TWO FIRST FLOOR ROOMS IN SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET TO BE LET, as an OFFICE
Address J. T., IRISH TIMES Office.

THE BEST DINNERS in LONDON are at the ROYAL WINE SHADES, 5, Leicester-square, opposite the entrance to the Great Globe, consisting of six soups, six sorts of fish, and eight joints, cheese and celery, all for 1s. 6d. per head, from Two o'Clock till Half-past Eight. Suppers from Ten till Two.
P.S. French spoken.

CHELTENHAM.—At BELGRAVE BOARDING HOUSE, which is situate in the best part of the beautiful Promenade, an elegant and comfortable HOME may be had on moderate terms. Address the Proprietress, as above.

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UNPRECEDENTED and UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION.
Mr. DILLON, of 25, Bachelor's Walk, has received instructions from Mr. SCRIBER, the eminent Watchmaker, Jeweller, Gold and Silver Smith, to SELL, on the 26th of APRIL inst., and each succeeding day, without the least reserve whatever, the above most VALUABLE and UNPRECEDENTED STOCK by AUCTION, in consequence of the Proprietor having added his new and extensive Premises adjoining the present Establishment, and before opening with an entire new and select Stock in all the following branches.
WATCHES.
372 Gold Watches, consisting of Chronometers, Duplex, Patent Lever, and Geneva Watches, by the most eminent London and Geneva Manufacturers.
460 Silver Watches of all and every description.
230 Second-hand Gold and Silver Watches, ditto.
GOLD CHAINS.
400 Fine Gold Guards and Albert Chains, warranted.
300 Plain do do. warranted pure.
JEWELLERY.
163 Fine Gold Bracelets, set in Diamonds, Rubies, &c., &c.
320 Do. Brooches, with and without Precious Stones.
235 Do. Brooches in Cameos, for Miniatures and Hair.
72 Gold Necklaces, with and without Precious Stones.
115 Fine Gold, Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, and Opal Rings.
360 Fine Gold Ladies' Dress, and Gentlemen's Signet Rings.
200 Pair Fine Gold Earrings, with and without Stones.
260 Fine Gold Breast Pins, with and without Precious Stones.
415 Sets of Fine and Plain Gold Studs, Sleeve Links, Buttons, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Lockets, Charms, &c.
CLOCKS AND MUSICAL BOXES.
170 French Drawing-room, Parlour, Study, and House Clocks.
130 Carriage, Office, and Travelling Clocks, also Timepieces.
76 Large and small Musical Boxes.
SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.
Warranted best quality, consisting of Tea Services, Side and Corner Dishes, Dish Covers, Candelabras, Epergnes, Tea Trays, Waiters of all sizes, Liqueure and Cruet Frames, Candlesticks, Bread Baskets, Sterling Silver Card Case, Snuff Boxes, Spoons, Forks, &c.
Mr. D., therefore, respectfully invites the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and the Public, to this most valuable and Unreserved Clearance Sale, as every possible guarantee will be given with each article sold, independent of the high character and respectability of the Firm.
N.B.—PRIVATE SALES, in quantities or single, will be disposed of from this day until the day of Auction, at Cost Prices.
Apply at 23, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE, a GREY HORSE, 5 years old, 15-1 hands high, and engaged sound. Has been used as a Charger, and is perfectly quiet in harness.
Also Wanted, a pair of Match Bay Carriage Horses, about 15-2 hands high, and must be engaged in every respect.
Apply at the Stables, 15 Lower Fitzwilliam-street.

FOR SALE, A CHESNUT HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, 15.2 Hands High, and engaged sound. Is perfectly quiet in both Single and Double Harness, and has been used as a Charger.
For particulars, &c., apply to Mr. Beverly Smyth, Livery and Commission Stables, 30, South Anne-street.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET,
(Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

A NEW PILENTUM.
Four New Queen's Pattern Phaetons.
Two New Cork Pattern Cars.
Two Second-hand Phaetons, one with hood.
A first-class Chariot, suited for a Sheriff, to be Sold or Hired.
A Second-hand Brougham.
With a great variety of other Work in progress.
Carriages taken in Exchange or SOLD on Commission.
AT BOLAND, BROTHERS,
8, LOWER CAMDEN-STREET, DUBLIN.

Money.

TO LEND, from £20,000 to £25,000, at Four-and-a-half per cent. Incumbered Estates Court Title indispensable.
Apply to D.S., Office of THE IRISH TIMES, 4 Lower Abbey-street.

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EDMISTON and SON, (Removed to 5 Charing-Cross).—The Pocket Siphonia, weight, 12 oz., price 40s.; all silk, 50s. The only garment guaranteed to withstand the climate of India. Fishing Stockings, 18s. to 25s.; Wading Boots, soft and pliable, requiring no dressing. Portable Folding Baths, Driving and Riding Aprons, Swimming Belts, &c.
THE SIPHONIA DEPOT,
5, CHARING CROSS, LATE 69 STRAND.

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FOR NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and the CANADAS, forwarding Passengers to all Inland Parts of America. Sailing from Liverpool every Five days. For For Freight and Passage apply to
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Passengers and Luggage free to Liverpool.

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The "Black Ball" and "Eagle" Packets, sailing on the FIFTH and FIFTEENTH of each month, is the only Line despatching Steamers direct to Australia, and comprises the LARGEST, FINEST, and most celebrated CLIPPERS in the World.
PACKET OF THE 15TH MAY.
The Liverpool and Australian Navigation Company's magnificent Steam-clipper
ROYAL CHARTER,
2,719 tons register, 200 horse-power. This celebrated Clipper has made five passages to Melbourne.

First voyage,	...	...	59 days.
Second "	...	...	64 "
Third "	...	...	62 "
Fourth "	...	...	63 "
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and earned a reputation for speed unequalled by any other Steam Clipper in the world.
For Freight and Passage apply to GIBBS, BRIGHT & Co., or JAMES BAINES & Co., Liverpool; or to
EDWARD HAMERTON, Agent,
19, Eden-quay, Dublin.
☞ Steamer GREAT BRITAIN sails on 15th June.

Publications.

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KEELING'S BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND MILITARY LIBRARY.
Country Subscriptions TWO to TWENTY GUINEAS.
J. KEELING has been permitted to publish the following letter just received from the Secretary of the Sligo Book Club:—
"SIR—The Members of our Reading Club, have unanimously requested me to signify to you their entire satisfaction with the prompt and punctual performance of your engagements with us. For myself I beg to thank you for your polite attention at all times to my frequent and troublesome communications.
"I am, Sir, your obedient, &c.,
"WILLIAM S. LITTLE, M.D.,
Secretary to the Sligo Circulating Book Society.
"Mr. John Keeling, 66, Dawson-street.
Town Subscription—ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM and upwards.
Catalogues, Prospectuses, &c., gratis and post free.
A Priced List of recent Books withdrawn from Library circulation has this day been published and may be had on application.
JOHN KEELING,
British, Foreign, and Military Library,
66, DAWSON-STREET (corner of Nassau-street).

IN THE PRESS, AND NEARLY READY FOR PUBLICATION.
"A TREATISE ON THE EXTREMELY RARE OCCURRENCE OF CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS IN DINGLE AND THE ADJACENT DISTRICTS."
By HENRY BLENNERHASSETT, M.D.,
Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, Honorary Member of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh, and late Physician to the Castle Island Fever Hospital, &c., &c.

Music.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS
Commanding Officers and Presidents of Band Committees are most respectfully informed that the
MILITARY MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF
RUDALL, ROSE, CARTE, and CO., (KEY,)
(whose Pattern Models of FLUTES, DRUMS, and BUGLES have been approved of and adopted as the New Regulation Instruments for the Army),
CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED AT THEIR MANUFACTORY,
20, CHARING-CROSS, LONDON.
A GUIDE FOR THE FORMATION OF
MILITARY BANDS,
With DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES
For Sets of their PATENTED and Improved MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Is now ready, and will be forwarded free upon application.
REGIMENTS REQUIRING EFFICIENT
BANDMASTERS or BUGLE-MAJORS
may hear of the best disengaged by applying to
RUDALL, ROSE, CARTE, AND CO.

KOHLER'S IMPROVED MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS
J. KOHLER most respectfully begs to inform Commanding Officers and Presidents of Band Committees that he has obtained HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, also the PRIZE MEDAL at the GREAT EXHIBITION for his unrivalled Brass Musical Instruments, which are open for inspection at his old established Manufactory, where complete sets of Instruments, suitable for Military or Brass Bands, can be obtained.
A GUIDE for the FORMATION of either BRASS or REED BANDS can be had on application; also DRAWINGS, LISTS of PRICES, and ESTIMATES forwarded by post to any part of the Kingdom.
REGIMENTS provided with BANDMASTERS and DRUM and BUGLE-MAJORS of the highest respectability and talent.
J. KOHLER, MILITARY MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURER to HER MAJESTY'S ARMY,
35, HENRIETTA-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W.C.

M. GUNN AND SON'S PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS, 13, WESTLAND-ROW.
The Best and Most Durable PIANOS, personally selected for Cash at the Factories of COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMANN, CADBY, BROADWOOD, and other eminent makers, for SALE, HIRE, or EXCHANGE, on the lowest possible terms.
Sole Agents for the Sale of RUST'S PATENT TUBULAR PIANOS. These beautiful instruments combine power, sweetness, and brilliancy of tone, with sustained vibration in a wonderful degree. They have met with the unanimous approbation of the musical profession and press of London. They are of great durability, and moderate price. Messrs. GUNN and SON continue to Tune and Repair Pianos in the same lasting and satisfactory manner for which they have been so long distinguished.

Miscellaneous.

BURKE'S GREAT ROOMS,
No. 13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
IMPORTANT TO PERSONS FURNISHING.
For Private Sale, at the above Rooms, a variety of first-class NEW and SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising every article suitable for Parlour, Drawing-rooms, Study, Bedchamber, &c.
Also a large Assortment of superior
CARPETS AND HEARTH RUGS.
Every description of Property received for immediate or deferred Sale.
CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, CARS, GIGS, HARNESS, &c., *Sold on Commission.*
Auctions and Valuations respectfully solicited, and punctually attended to in all parts of Ireland.
☞ Funerals fully supplied.
JOHN BURKE,
AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

ROYAL CIRCUS
FURNITURE & GENERAL SALE ROOMS.
The Proprietors take the liberty of calling the attention of persons furnishing to the principles on which business is conducted at their extensive Sale Rooms known as
The ROYAL CIRCUS, 11 and 12, BACHELOR'S WALK,
namely for cash, or approved bills, and no second price.
FURNITURE HIRED in large or small quantities, and for any period.
AUCTIONS, VALUATIONS, & FUNERALS ATTENDED TO.
Cash advanced on, and extensive Storage for all descriptions of property.
Auction Day at the above Rooms, SATURDAY.
YOUNG AND GROVES,
PROPRIETORS.
N.B. Pianofortes for Sale or Hire.

THE CATTLE SHOW IN DUBLIN.
AUSTINS
6 AND 7, SAINT ANDREW-STREET.
MOST respectfully invite the attention of Gentlemen attending the Cattle Show to their unrivalled collection of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Despatch Boxes, Work Boxes, &c., &c.
They particularly invite attention to their new Luncheon Bakets, with Flasks and Goblets encased in wicker, so as to prevent breakage; an invaluable article for country gentlemen attending the race-course, or fair, or market. Also to their Campaign Dressing Case, such as were used by the officers in the Crimea; very light and portable, and containing every Toilette requisite for a journey. It may be thrown into a carpet-bag without injury.
6 AND 7, SAINT ANDREW-STREET.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
J. J. BYRNE respectfully solicits the favour of a visit from parties about to Furnish or change Residence, in the expectancy that *the established reputation for the Manufacture* of good sound work, combined with taste, along with a moderate scale of Prices, will induce them to leave their orders for execution. He feels warranted in directing attention to his present elegant stock, comprising every requisite in Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Marquetrie, and Buhl-work, for the Drawing-room, Library, Boudoir, Parlour and Bed-room, as well as every new material in Curtain fabrics, direct from the most eminent manufacturers, including Damasks, Chintzes, Silks, Brocatelles, Reps, Muslins, &c.
*** Good Pure Mattresses, unequalled in price or value.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Without excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction, and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.
The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead when put together is remarkably firm.
Manufactured solely by the
IRISH ENGINEERING COMPANY,
who invite inspection of their very large and varied stock, at the SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE PLACE.

BROWN, Brothers', PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSORY and other CHAIRS.
Patent Cambridge Couch, patent Canteen Field Bed, patent Livingstone Couch and Chair, all of Wrought Iron, adapted for home or foreign use, and also for invalids. Catalogues free,—165, Piccadilly, London.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
FURNITURE VAN,
FLOAT, SPRING CART,
and PIANOFORTE VAN PROPRIETOR,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET.

PERUVIAN GUANO!!
The Subscriber is daily expecting the Schooner "AGNES," with a full Cargo of PERUVIAN GUANO, consisting of 1970 bags, direct from Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., which will be Sold at his Store, BROOKE-STREET, at the lowest Cash price, guaranteed Genuine, and free from adulteration.
He also offers for Sale a large and well-assorted Stock of AGRICULTURAL SEEDS of all kinds, direct from the Growers—Fresh and true in their kinds.
ROBERT G. BAXTER,
IRONMONGERY AND SEED WAREHOUSE,
Ballina, 29th March, 1859.

IMPORTANT TO HEALTH,
Genuine First-class Goods forwarded to all parts of the City and Suburbs from
THE
RAVENSDALE
CORN, FLOUR, RICE, STARCH,
AND
BISCUIT STORE,
40, WELLINGTON-QUAY, DUBLIN,
☞ Opposite the Metal Bridge,
WHERE EVERY VARIETY OF FARINACEOUS FOOD OFFERED FOR SALE IS, OF ITS KIND, THE *PUREST* AND *FINEST* PRODUCE.

ROYAL DUBLIN SHOW.
TO TURNIP GROWERS.
EATON'S PATENT TURNIP THINNER, for Thinning out Turnips or Mangold-Wurzell (preparatory to Singling by hand) is
EXHIBITED AT STAND 51.

CATTLE SHOW ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY,
ON 12TH, 13TH, 14TH, & 15TH APRIL.
No. 57 in Catalogue, the following Goods will well repay a visit, viz.:—
Two Flag Staffs and Weather Vanes.
Gurney's Patent Stoves and Hot Water Batteries.
Entrance, Haggard, and Field Gates.
Cattle Fences and Rabbit Netting.
Garden Chairs and Seats, in variety.
Garden Vases, Arches, and Flower Stands.
Garden Engines, Metal Rollers, and Wheel Barrows.
Flower Trains, and Hand Cap Frames.
Churns and Dairy Utensils.
Alarm Bells and Spring Guns.
Patent Stone Water Purifiers.
Weighing Machines and Iron Bedsteads.
Roasting Screens, Refrigerators.
Mangers, Racks, and Pig Troughs.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.
MANUFACTURING IRONMONGERS AND BRUSH-MAKERS
To His Excellency the Earl of Eglintoun and Winton and Royal Dublin Society,
10, *DAWSON-STREET.*

DUBLIN SPRING CATTLE SHOW, 1859.
SMITH AND ASHBY, MANUFACTURERS, STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE.
HAYMAKING MACHINES.—The last great trial of Haymakers took place at Londonderry before the Council of the Royal Society of Ireland, in August last. The Machines exhibited there were Smith and Ashby's, Nicholson's and Sheridan's. The trial land was full of deep broad grips, the crop was heavy green clover, upon which the Machines selected for trial were set to work. Smith and Ashby's Machine did its work admirably, without a single failure, and was the only one that could clear the grips without clogging and flying out of gear.
The Prize of £5 was unanimously awarded to this Machine. This makes FIVE First-class PRIZES that have been awarded to Smith and Ashby's Machine since the Salisbury Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.
HORSE RAKES.—Smith and Ashby's Celebrated Horse Rake has lately been greatly improved by the introduction of their new Patent Steel Semi-angular Teeth, which are warranted not to to break, and work much better than those of a circular form. In addition to the Twenty-six Prizes annontmced up to last season, Smith and Ashby's Rake took the First Prize of the Royal North Lancashire Society, at Ulverstone, in September last.
Price, full size, with Improved Iron Teeth £7 10s. Steel, £8—extra large size, £10.
SMITH and ASHBY'S New 2½-horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, for Driving Chaff Cutters, Small Thrashing Machines, Mills, Circular Saws.
This little Engine has been introduced for the purpose of economising the cost of work requiring from 2 to 3 Horse Power: it is constructed on so simple a plan that an ordinary labourer may be easily taught to manage it. It will do the work of Three Horses at a cost of about 1s. to 1s. 6d. per day for fuel. Price complete, £70 15s.
For full particulars see Smith and Ashby's catalogue sent post free on application.

EXTENSION OF IRONMONGERY PREMISES.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
Having added an adjoining House to their Premises, and thus greatly increased the space at their command, respectfully invite inspection of their immense Stock of
HOUSE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY.
One of the largest of their New Show-rooms has been appropriated for IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, Children's Cots, &c., where they now exhibit the largest assortment that has yet been shown in this country.
Kitchen Ranges and Cooking Apparatus on the most economical approved principles,
Drawing-room Grates, Fenders and Fire Irons, Papier Mache and Japanned Tea Trays, Dish Covers, Moderator, Belmontine, and Paraffin Lamps,
London Bronzed Tea Urns and Swing Kettles, best Table Cutlery; &c.
J. E. and Co.'s Stock of Baths is fully assorted with Shower, Sponge, Reclining, Sitz Baths, &c.
In ELECTRO-PLATE,
The assortment comprises almost every article that is made in this excellent material, which they confidently recommend as undistinguishable from Silver, and less than one half its price. Amongst the principal articles are Forks, Spoons, Fruit Knives, Cruets, Salvers, Tea, and Coffee Sets, Cake Baskets, Toast Racks, &c., all of which are of warranted quality, and sold at very moderate prices.
J. E. and Co.'s Gas Department is completely assorted with Gasaliers, in Bronze and Crystal; Lanterns, Hall Lights, Brackets, &c.; also the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Towns, Gentlemen's Mansions, &c.
Agents for Milner's Fire-proof Safes and Boxes.
House-Furnishing Ironmongery and Gas Fitting Warerooms,
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET,
JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY.
MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, contain by far the Largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Double Thread.	King's Pattern.	Lily Pattern
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons, do. ..	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks, do. ..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons, do. ..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons, do. ..	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles do. ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon, do. ..	0 7 0	0 10 6	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, do. ..	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs, do. ..	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers, do. ..	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife, do. ..	0 2 3	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 4 7
1 Soup Ladle, do.	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do. ..	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
Complete Service ..	£10 13 10	15 16 6	17 13 6	21 4 6

Any Article can be had separately at the same Prices.
One set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), £8 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch—£10 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full size Tea and Coffee Service, £9 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post, on receipt of 12 stamps.

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
Two Dozen Full-size Table Knives,	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ivory Handles	2 4 0	3 0 0	4 12 0
1½ Doz. Full-size Cheese ditto	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra-sized ditto	0 9 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Complete Service	£4 16 0	6 18 6	9 16 6

MESSRS MAPPIN'S Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.
MAPPIN, BROTHERS, 67 and 68 King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

SHOOTING GROUNDS.
WILLIAM and JAMES KAVANAGH,
Acting on the suggestion of several gentlemen, have opened books for the registration and letting of SHOOTING GROUNDS, believing that the introduction of a system which has proved so advantageous to proprietors and occupiers of land in Scotland, and affords such facilities to Sportsmen in quest of shooting and fishing quarters, must be equally beneficial to the same classes in Ireland.
From their acquaintance with the Sporting Public, W. and J. K. have every reason to know that since the extension of railway accommodation in Ireland, there is a growing desire not only here but in England for the possession of well-circumstanced shooting and fishing grounds in this country, and therefore the greater necessity for such a proper system of registration and advertising as will afford the landed proprietor an opportunity of increasing his income and the Sportsman of satisfying his propensity.
Noblemen and Gentlemen having Shooting Grounds to let are therefore respectfully invited to communicate, at their earliest convenience, with the undersigned, who will give every information with regard to terms and the facilities they possess for

Dress.

THE EGLINTOUN LOUNGE SUIT.

MESSRS. BROWNE AND PAYNE respectfully call attention to the above suit as the leading style for the present and coming seasons. It is made in a variety of *New Materials* particularly suited for ease and comfort. It can be had ready for immediate use, in our *NEW SHOW ROOMS*, or made to order in six hours, price Three Guineas. A perfect fit guaranteed.

Terms strictly Cash.

Tailors to his Excellency the Earl of Eglintoun,
11, AND 12, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND (BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT)
70, *GRAFTON-STREET.*

PARIS EXHIBITION OF NOVELTIES.
We have the honour to notify the return of Mr. MAYSTON from Paris and London, and the receipt of his purchases.
JOHNSTON AND MAYSTON,
14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

It has rarely occurred to us to invite with such perfect confidence an inspection of our Nouveautés as on the present occasion, which present all the prominent and unmistakable features of high Parisian taste, the whole of which will be presented for inspection on this and following days, at prices which must afford a convincing proof of our determination to secure an extended patronage.

SUMMARY.

SILKS—A Jardiniere, Gros Imperiale, *Jaspé*, Broché, Glacé, &c., &c.

FOULARDS—En Travers et Ecosse (admirably suited for Young Ladies), in all the favourite Colourings, at 29s. 6d. and 30s. 6d. the Dress, hitherto so difficult to obtain, at any price, out of Paris.

SHAWLS AND MANTLES—Some beautiful specimens of rare merit in these departments, unsurpassed either in design or execution.

FANCY DRESSES—All the latest productions for Morning, Evening, and Wedding Costume.

Paris Millinery and Straw Bonnets, Ribbons, Embroideries, Lace, and Fancy Articles; Flowers, Gloves, Trimmings, Gentlemen's Goods, Parasols, &c., &c.

Also, a large and beautifully assorted stock of all articles adapted for FAMILY AND GENERAL MOURNING.
JOHNSTON AND MAYSTON.

OPENING OF OUR NEW SHOW-ROOMS.
with beautiful assortment of New Goods,
SHAWL AND CLOAK ROOM, No. 4 HOUSE.
MILLINERY AND STRAW BONNET ROOM, No. 3 HOUSE.
CARPETS, ENTIRE NEW STOCK, No. 5 HOUSE.
LADIES' BOOT AND SHOE ROOM, No. 1 HOUSE.
SCOTT, BELL & Co.,
2, 3, 4, and 5, WELLINGTON-QUAY, AND
1, ESSEX-STREET.

THE ORIGINAL AND OLD ESTABLISHED BALBRIGGAN, AND GENERAL HOSIERY WAREHOUSE,
36 & 37, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

SMYTH & Co. Beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that they have now received an entirely new stock of their celebrated manufacture of Balbriggan Hosiery for the summer trade, which will defy competition for the genuine article, comprising the following, viz., Ladies' and Children's Plain Embroidered, Lace Cotton Hose; Gentlemen's Plain and Embroidered Cotton Half-hose, Lamb's Wool, Cotton, Merino, Gauze, Saxony, Cashmere, and Silk Drawers and Vests. They beg to direct the special attention of Ladies to their entirely new make of Cotton Hose, particularly suitable for warm climates.

They are also now prepared to offer a large and well-selected stock of Dress Shirts, Shirt Collars, Braces, Neck Ties, Cambric, Silk, India, and Pongee Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., which will be found very cheap.

N.B.—Dress Shirts, Collars, &c., made to order on the shortest possible notice, and a good fit guaranteed.
SMYTH & COMPANY,
36 & 37, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON.
R. H. CURZON, 16, DUKE-STREET, MILITARY TAILOR, late of J. B. JOHNSTONE AND CO'S., Dawson-street, is making your Summer Regulation Trousers, with Scarlet Stripes, for 24s. Cash; also Oxford, with Scarlet Stripes, 30s. Lounge Suits from 2*l.* 10s.

CATTLE SHOW.
THE CUIRASS SHIRT.
Six for 21s.
R. HUNT AND CO.,
MAKERS,
34, *WESTMORELAND-STREET,*
AND
22, FLEET-STREET.

BANKRUPT SALE.
TO BE SOLD OFF, Forty to Fifty per Cent. under Cost, on the Premises,
No. 12, NASSAU-STREET, in the city of Dublin,
On this and following days, till the entire is disposed of,
90 Dozens Gentlemen's Superior Made Shirts—a few Dozen for Dress;
Shirt Collars; Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Umbrellas, Travelling Bags, &c.
About £100 worth Ladies' Under Clothing, in Day and Night Chemises, Drawers, Vests, &c.
☞ To be seen from Ten till Four o'clock each day.
12, NASSAU-STREET,
(Corner FREDERICK-STREET.)

CLERICAL COSTUME.
GEORGE MACDONA
is prepared to furnish a Clergyman's complete Suit at the following prices:—
CLASS NO. 1

Superfine Saxony	Clerical Dress	Frock ...	84s 0d
Do	Do	Vest ...	17s 6d
Do	Do	Trousers...	35s 0d

ROBE MAKER BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
To *HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT*, the Most Noble Marquis of Londonderry, Earl of Farnham, Earl of Granard, Ulster King-at-Arms, and the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

TO THOSE WHO PURCHASE THEIR OWN CLOTH.
A Suit of Clothes beautifully Cut and Made, with all Linings, for ONE POUND.
Wool Tweed Trowsers, TEN SHILLINGS per Pair.
COX, TAILOR,
45, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE IN CURZON'S COATS, HE IS A FIRST-RATE CUTTER.
16, DUKE-STREET, OFF DAWSON-STREET.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 7, *SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET,*
JOHN CHAMBERS, PROFESSED TROWSERS CUTTER.
The attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry is solicited by the Proprietor to his select Stock of Goods, suited to the present and coming seasons. All orders with which he may be favoured will be executed with the usual regard to style, Workmanship, and Economy for which this House is distinguished.
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

T. CORBETT,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his Workmanship and the excellence of his Fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
14, DUKE-STREET.

Miscellaneous.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
COMMISSION AND LIVERY STABLES,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET.
☞ Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission daily.

CAMP EQUIPAGE.
The Officers in Garrison and Gentlemen recently Gazetted are respectfully solicited to defer making selections in the above previous to visiting the extensive
CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WARE-ROOMS,
68, 69, AND 70, DAME-STREET,
where the ordinary tasteless and expensive productions, so long in use, *are superseded by Designs of a more convenient and attractive character*, combining all that might be desirable in material and execution, with a due regard to economy.
Intending Tourists will be saved much valuable time and trouble by an inspection of the very superior Stock of *SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, HAT CASES, &c.*, which embraces every useful and novel invention in that department.
GREGORY KANE,
68, 69, AND 70, DAME-STREET.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN DUBLIN.
THE BEST AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
COMBS,
BRUSHES,
SMELLING BOTTLES,
FANCY SOAPS,
HAIR POMADES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET REQUISITES,
VARNISHES,
BLACKING,
SPONGES,
CHAMOIS AND STABLE REQUISITES,
in Dublin.
JOHN KENDELLEN,
19, *NASSAU-STREET.*

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HOUSE FOR
VELVET PILE CARPETS,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
DUTCH CARPETS,
KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS,
VICTORIA FELT CARPETS;
DRUGGETS, HEARTH RUGS, OIL CLOTHS;
MATTINGS, MATS, TABLE COVERS, &c., &c.
W. H. CLIFT,
38, *NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN.*
Observe the Charge for Sewing, compared with some houses.

The new postal convention between England and Portugal has been signed, reducing the postage of a single letter to 8d., half paid in England and half in Portugal, instead of 1s. 9d., hitherto paid on both sides.

TO OUR ADVERTISERS AND THE PUBLIC.

On the *First of every Month* an Advertising Supplement to the "IRISH TIMES" will be published, Twenty-five Thousand of which will be distributed *Gratis* throughout all parts of Ireland.

Permanent Advertisers in the "IRISH TIMES" will have their Advertisement inserted *Gratis* in the Advertising Supplement.

To those not being previously Advertisers in the "IRISH TIMES" the undermentioned will be the rates of charges for having their Advertisements inserted in the Monthly Supplement:—

For First Two Lines, ... 4d. each.
For every additional Line, ... 2d. each.

Twenty per cent. discount on Six Insertions in the Advertising Supplement.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED,
By WM. BRODRICK,
16, *ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN*—*A.D.* 1818.

For the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of her Majesty's Regiments every description of Silver Mountings for Crimean, Turkish, and other MEDALS (same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments).

☞ Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons, supplied on the shortest notice; a great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hands.

Home and Foreign Watches *Practically* Repaired with care and promptitude on the premises.

N.B.—Names Engraved on the *Medals*, and Repairs neatly executed. Please observe
16, *ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.*
WILLIAM BRODRICK, PROPRIETOR.

THOMAS JONES, Razor Maker by Appointment to His Excellency the Earl of Eglinton and Winton, begs respectfully to inform Gentlemen that he has now ready a large Stock of Superior Razors and Razor Strops manufactured from the finest materials, which he can confidently recommend.

JONES'S Two Shilling Razor gives great satisfaction.

Ivory-handled Table Knives, Dessert Knives, and Carvers, Sporting Knives, Pen Knives, Scissors, &c., in variety.

T. J. has for sale a Case containing four dozen Ivory-handled Knives, six pair of Carvers, four dozen Argentine Forks, &c., all best quality, to be sold a bargain.
THOMAS JONES, Razor Maker,
18 NASSAU-STREET.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols	94 ¼	94 ¼	94½	94⅝	94⅝	—
Ditto Account	94 9⅝	94 ¼	94 ¼	94⅜	94⅜	—
3 per Cent. Stock						—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	94 9⅝	94 9⅝	94¼	94¼	94⅜	94⅜
Ditto Account	93⅝	94 9⅝	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	
Bank Stock	—	239½	239½	—	239½	—

DUBLIN DAILY STOCK AND SHARE LIST—YESTERDAY.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.		
Three per cent. Consols	... ...	94⅛
Ditto for Account, 10th May	...	94⅛
New 3 per Cent. Stock (shut)	...	94⅛ ⅜ ⅝
Ditto for Account, 10th May	...	94⅛ ⅜
Bank Stock	... ...	239½
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.		
5 Per Cent. Irish South Eastern, 500*l.*		101½
MINES.		
General Mining Co. of Ireland (for acct.)		3⅞
Mining Company of Ireland	...	13⅝
RAILWAYS.		
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage	...	11⅞
Dublin and Belfast Junction	...	43¾ ¼
Dublin and Wicklow	...	4¾
Great Southern and Western Stock	...	104¾
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal		5¾
PREFERENCE SHARES.		
Dublin and Wicklow 6 per cent. (perpetual),	... ...	11¾
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per ct. pr.		9¾

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland ...	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany...	Six p.m., daily.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* America (New York), Gottenburgh	One p.m., April 15.
Portugal, West Indies, and Pacific	One p.m., April 17.
Australia and India (Bombay), *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., April 17.
America (New York), India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Southampton	Six p.m., April 19.
Newfoundland, Gottenburgh ...	Ten a.m., April 22.
America (Boston)	Ten a.m., April 22.
West Coast of Africa	Six p.m., April 23.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., April 25.
India (Bombay), *via* Southampton, Portugal	One p.m., April 26.
Canada by Canadian Packet ...	Six p.m., April 26.
Gottenburgh...	One p.m., April 28.
America (New York)	Six p.m., April 29.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

THE IRISH TIMES is published before SIX o'clock, a.m., on each Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning; and an Evening Edition, having the very latest News, is Published at Six, p.m., of the same days, with either of which Subscribers will be regularly supplied; as also with a Bulletin (gratis) on every important occasion, containing the latest Intelligence.

☞ The Evening Edition on Tuesday, and the Morning Edition on Saturday, will contain the *Military Gazette.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and paid for, at the rate of 1*s. for every such announcement.*

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN: THURSDAY, APRIL 14.

UGLY rumours are afloat with respect to the motives of the Government for refusing to fix the day of dissolving Parliament. These rumours have reference to certain deep-laid schemes which are said to be undergoing a process of rapid concoction at the Carlton Club. Large sums of money are reported to have been subscribed for the purpose of influencing the coming elections; and it is whispered pretty audibly that no mean portion of the golden shower is designed for the refreshment of Ireland. It is further stated that some hitch in the arrangements has taken place, which necessitates a little delay; and that this is the real cause of Mr. Disraeli's reticence.

The story may or may not be partially true; but we suspect that Mr. Disraeli's unwillingness to afford precise information has a deeper meaning. What if there should be no dissolution, after all? What if Lord Derby should have changed his mind, and repented of a display of spirit that entails such public inconveniences? More unlikely things have come to pass, and we really see no good reason why the noble lord should not be permitted to change front, even in the presence of his enemy.

We do not profess any very particular friendship for Lord Derby's Government, but we feel no hesitation in saying that it has been in some respects an improvement on preceding administrations, and that there are many amongst his professed political opponents, who would regret his removal from power. Several reasons might be assigned for this regret; one of which is, that, in the existing state of parties it would not be easy to find a successor of Liberal principles who would be able to form a strong Government, or muster as numerous a following as the Tory Premier. The result of a dissolution of Parliament, it is generally believed, will be to eject the present Ministers from office, and, from the temper of the country on the Reform Question, it is difficult to arrive at any other conclusion. But, if Lord Derby be displaced, who is to succeed him? The Whig family party will, of course, reckon on Lord John Russell's taking the reins: the Peelites will look to Lord Palmerston, or, mayhap, Mr. Gladstone or, perhaps all those leaders will try a new coalition under Lord Granville as premier. But which of all these statesmen will be able to command a working majority in a House of Commons elected under the present Reform pressure? This is a question which it is not easy to answer. And, seeing the uncertainty of the result, and the absolute necessity which, on account of the threatening state of Continental affairs, exists for sustaining a Government possessing a certain *prestige* of permanency, we confess we should not be sorry if the Dissolution, with which the country is menaced, were postponed for a season. Nor have we the least doubt that if it were so postponed, Lord Derby in the ensuing session would introduce a Reform Bill more in accordance with the popular wishes than that which has lately been so summarily disposed of.

Lord Palmerston, in his address to his constituents, remarked, with perfect truth, that "A Government of this country, to be listened to with deference abroad, ought to have strength and stability at home, and foreign powers ought to see in the probability of its duration a security for the continuance of the policy on which, as representing the British Crown, it is acting." These few words shew the noble lord to be well aware of the dangers likely to accrue, if the Government of this country should exhibit an appearance of instability at the present juncture. What a pity he did not act on that knowledge in the Reform debate, and endeavour to assist instead of damaging a Government which he declared could not and ought not to resign!

THE Spring Agricultural Show of the Royal Dublin Society, which was opened yesterday, is perhaps, in some respects, one of the most important which has been held for some years. While Europe is disturbed with rumours of war, and the armies of Austria, France, and Sardinia await in breathless expectation the signal to commence the work of death, and while our parliamentary chiefs are involving the nation in turmoil and confusion at the very time when she is required to manifest stability and firmness in the presence of her Continental neighbours, it is pleasing to find that the work of improvement is steadily advancing in Ireland; and that Irishmen are with diligence attending to those things in which their true interest lies. The emerald green fields of our Isle announce in unmistakable terms the industrial work for which she is appointed; and in this exhibition we have ample evidence that she is fulfilling her mission. In the general improvement of the stock, especially among horned cattle, material progress has been made. On former occasions there may have been found greater bulk of carcass and greater marvels of fat; but now unquestionably a better beast is exhibited, and there is a marked improvement in the quality of the second class stock. This improvement is shewn in a greater uniformity in breeding, and a closer approach towards the attainable standard. We can only account for this by supposing that the efforts, but a short time ago confined to our leading agriculturists, are now made by a greater number; and that they are directed with greater skill. In the department of poultry the exhibition is not inferior to any which have preceded it. Of agricultural instruments there is the usual variety, exhibited by well known houses both in England and Ireland. The locomotive, now no longer confined to rails, but destined soon to revolutionize our farming systems by taking possession of our fields, is perhaps the most striking object in this part of the exhibition. Some reaping and grass-cutting machines are also deserving of attention, as also a small steam saw mill, and some mortising and tenoning instruments, which would be invaluable in large farms, for the making of hurdles, &c.

We heartily congratulate the Society on the success which has attended its exertions on the present occasion. It was with no small pleasure that we entered their new Agricultural Hall, and admired its adaptation to the purposes for which it was erected. We were especially struck with the comfort of the arrangements made for the animals collected therein; and certainly in this respect the building must be considered as perfectly successful.

THE question put by Sir. B. HALL respecting the retirement of Captain CARNEGIE from the Admiralty has let in a ray of light on the vexed question, What that we have not got ships for our money, but what we have got for it, or how it went, was, and to a certain extent still remains, an inscrutable mystery. Sir B. HALL, however, has the merit of having blown off a portion of the clouds that enveloped the subject, and we now see one palpable object actually obtained in return for the eight or nine millions annually expended on the navy. We get Naval Lords that make speeches in Parliament. Captain CARNEGIE, it appears, was a very good Naval Lord, so far as the minor matters of professional knowledge and practical administrative ability went; but he lacked the essential gift of being able to parry a Parliamentary attack, or to make out a good case for the House, or to describe the Navy as having gone to the dogs under the last Government, and as being "reconstructed" under this: and so being conscious of his deficiencies in these higher qualifications, he declined to stand for Dover, and was in consequence obliged to vacate his place at the Board. Sir John Pakington showed very satisfactorily, to the satisfaction, that is, of a logician, but perhaps not of a tax-payer, that in requiring Captain Carnegie to enter Parliament, the present First Lord had done no more than had been done by every First Lord who presided over the Admiralty from 1819 to 1858. The system has, therefore, the advantage of being well established, and one may say this for it, too, that seeing how effectually it has absorbed our Navy estimates, and how generously it has abated our invidious naval supremacy, it stands in need of all the Parliamentary talent that it can command for its defence. When Sir Charles Wood exposes the blunders of Sir John Pakington, it is not pleasant that the latter should have no better defence than to shew that the blunders originated with Sir Charles Wood. Yet this counter charge is the only kind of weapon that a mere civilian can be expected to be master of. It would evidently take a professional hand to prove that the present system is all right, and to demonstrate, by details beyond the comprehension of the house, how unreasonable those people are who complain that France has outstripped and totally beaten us in the race of naval improvement, while we have as signally eclipsed her in the magnitude of our naval estimates. The country will, therefore, coincide with Sir John Pakington in thinking that so long as things remain as they are at the Admiralty, so long the First Lord must have smart speakers to back him in the House. But the country may, perhaps, go a step farther, and think that it is now time for the Admiralty to try a new tack; and see what would be the effect of substituting a little dockyard performance for the Parliamentary palaver hitherto in vogue.

(From the Times of yesterday.)

Mr. H. Berkeley did not take very much by the Ballot-box last night. Though he carried it round, and shook it in the faces of some hundred members about to revisit their constituencies, he only collected ninety-nine votes. It has been maliciously affirmed that if the members themselves might vote by ballot not fifty votes would be got for its use in elections; but that we don't believe. On the contrary, everything indicates that members of Parliament, like other people, vote very conscientiously—that is, just as they please. There are, however, members who talk of the Ballot merely as a symbol of liberty, and who vote for it much as they would have worn a blue coat and buff waistcoat when the Prince of Wales was the Whig ideal, or a white hat when Henry Hunt was the popular idol. As we feel no doubt whatever that the open character of the British people would render the Ballot an idle form, and that every vote would be known just as well as if there was no such hypocrisy, we cannot quite go along with those who think the Ballot would be the ruin of the British Constitution. We are rather disposed to agree with Lord John Russell that the ridiculous pretence of secrecy would do little either of good or harm. Not one in a hundred men would ever conceal his vote. Indeed, concealment is impossible in a country where everybody is expected to have an opinion, and where consequently everybody knows the opinion of his neighbour. The least consideration reduces the number of the unfortunates whom Mr. H. Berkeley supposes to require the protection of the ballot to an inconceivably small knot of men. Unless we are much mistaken, the would-be secret voters in the metropolis could be all easily accommodated in Mr. Berkeley's own dining-room. That there are a dozen such men is more than we have a right to suppose, as, in our experience of many constituencies and many elections, we never yet met with a man who wanted to give a secret vote, or who concealed his opinion. We have met with men who were much bothered with conflicting solicitations, and who wished not to vote at all, and therefore generally did not vote at all; but the Ballot would do them no good, as it would do nothing to rid them of solicitations or facilitate their decision. The question, then, is really one of infinitesimal value as it affects the freedom of election, and it is simply a waste of public time and talk to have a sessional debate upon it.

The entire case for the ballot, like a machine for perpetual motion, or any other folly is one of assumptions. Mr. H. Berkeley assumes that all bribery, and "intimidation" all seduction and oppression, all treating, feasting, and drunkenness, all that now disgraces a British election, would necessarily be extinguished by the Ballot. It would not make the least difference in these respects. The candidate would canvass; his agents would solicit, promise, bribe, or even threaten, as much as they do now. There would be drinking, mobbing, and all the rest of it. No doubt would be entertained for a moment that a man voted as he promised to vote or said he had voted. His word on this point would be taken for the deed. It would not be imagined that he could go about taking a side, affecting a partisanship, and arguing upon a cause, all the time falsely and hypocritically. No one would be allowed to hold his tongue. A man must, indeed, have rare opportunities of secrecy, or singular talents for mystification, if he could conceal from his neighbours and his own family the act which represented his opinion of public men and public affairs. As it would not be legally known which way a man votes, so it could not be proved that he had sold his vote, or that another man had bought it. There would be no such article in the market as a vote, since it would be as recondite and inscrutable as a thought or a feeling. The bribe, or the promise, would be given for a promise or an expression of good will. The traffic would become an interchange of sympathies, and as such would escape the power and penalties of the law.

Who wants the Ballot for himself? For whom is it demanded? It cannot be wanted for A, or B, or C, through the whole alphabet of your acquaintance, as they tell everybody whom they vote for, and you see at once the Ballot can make no difference to them. But, according to Mr. H. Berkeley, at the tail of the alphabet, or in another alphabet of small letters, we arrive at some creatures who under the present system are afraid to vote, or vote contrary to their convictions, at the behest of their landlord or their employer. If they have no opinions, or if they are cowards, why are they to receive a protection which is no protection in the case of their superiors? The ballot may be a protection to the knave or the poltroon, but cannot be so to the honest man, who naturally goes about telling his neighbours how he votes. The respectable man feels it a responsibility, or a trust, as Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell very properly maintained it to be against Sir R. Bethell's over-refined ingenuity. He votes as a responsible being, and bears the burden of his vote. He offends those he would rather please, he sacrifices prospects, he places himself and his family in the wrong line for patronage, he renounces popularity, he incurs private dislike or popular odium. He does this now, and he must do it, with or without the Ballot, for he cannot meet his neighbour in the streets without letting out his politics, and his opinions on most subjects are as well known in his town, or in the county, as the opinions of a statesman in the world at large. His life is public. This publicity, as Lord Palmerston says, is the condition and preservative of English liberty. It is the very salt of freedom. We are free because we are public, and our freedom is respected because it bears many an honourable penalty. Parliament itself is the most public thing in the world. Every word and act of both houses is as public as the rising and setting of the sun. Every act of the Administration, everything done by every department, is producible in black and white at the demand of any respectable member of the Legislature. The whole government of the country endures a blaze of publicity as great as that which surrounds the actors on the stage. Mr. H. Berkeley would ask for one exception. He has friends somewhere for whom he wishes the singular privilege of doing their share of political life under a safe screen. He asks for all the power and none of the penalty of citizenship. They are so obscure, so unprincipled, so reserved, so without opinions, so little of anything, that, if they be allowed a Ballot-box, they will leave no other clue to their opinions and predilections. They don't think, they don't feel, they don't talk, they dont act; but they want to vote, and they want to vote in secret, because they can vote secretly, while better men cannot. Like rats and mice they want holes, because, being like rats and mice, they can live in holes, and that is their natural habitation. The demand is intelligible—that is, if there are these rats and mice in the British constituencies. Our answer is, that we doubt the existence of the vermin; and, if it do exist, then we particularly object to giving it the refuge it desires. On the contrary, we should make it an object to stop up the holes, and compel it to stand the same risk of publicity as the nobler members of the creation.

Fashionable Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY, &c.

(From the Court Newsman.)

Her Majesty held a Privy Council at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace. The Archbishop of Canterbury was directed to prepare a Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving for the recent successes in India, to be used in churches on Sunday, May 1.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, and attended by the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood, and Captain du Plat, visited the Crystal Palace at Sydenham on Tuesday morning.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty.

The Queen and Prince Consort honoured the performance at the Princess Theatre with their presence on Tuesday evening.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary honoured the French Gallery in Pall-Mall with a visit on Saturday.

Frances Countess Waldegrave and Mr. Harecourt, M.P., will leave town on Friday for their villa residence at Twickenham, for the Easter holidays.

The Earl of Stradbroke has left the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn-street, London, for Henham Hall.

We regret to state that Viscount Lismore is seriously indisposed at Florence with malaria fever.

The Right Hon. W. F. and Mrs. Cowper will leave London on Friday, on a visit to the Countess Cowper, at Panshanger, Herts.

The marriage of Count Reventlow Criminil with Miss Wemyss, only daughter of Lady Isabella Wemyss, is fixed to take place at the Chapel at Kensington Palace, on the 11th prox.

The evening service in the Chapel Royal, Dublin Castle, will be discontinued on and after Sunday next.

Lord Dunsandle is stopping at the Hibernian Hotel.

Lord and Lady Lurgan have arrived at the Hibernian Hotel, for Brownlow House, Lurgan.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough received a select party at dinner on Friday evening at the family mansion in St. James's-square.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire is expected to arrive at Lismore Castle, Waterford, about the middle of next month.

Sir Edwin and Lady Landseer have left Paris for Marseilles, *en route* for Bombay.

The following are the arrivals at Elvidge's Royal Hotel, Kildare-street:—The Rev. Francis Saunderson, Lady Catherine Saunderson and suite; Captain Croker, Lady Georgina Croker and suite; Lord and Lady Clanmorris, Captain and Mrs. Cooper, Captain Beauman, Major Townley, Major Keene. Messrs. Gabbet, Metcalf, Crosadaile, Sandford; the very Rev. the Dean of Down; Captain and Miss Henry, &c., Arthur Innis, Esq., and Mrs. Innis and suite, have left for Harcourt-street.

The Army.

The 2nd Battalion of the 11th Regiment, under the command of Colonel J. Singleton, has left Preston to join the Camp at Aldershott.

CHATHAM, April 11.—This afternoon a large party of sick and wounded troops, from Delhi, Lucknow, and the other mutinous districts in India, arrived at Fort Pitt General Hospital, having disembarked at Gravesend from the troop-ship Merchantman, Captain Brown. The number of non-commissioned officers and men who disembarked at Gravesend was 141, together with 19 women and children, belonging to the 2nd Dragoon Guards, 7th Hussars, 9th Lancers, 5th Fusiliers, 6th, 8th, 13th (Prince Albert's Light Infantry), 19th 20th, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 29th, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 42nd Royal Highlanders, 43rd Light Infantry, 53rd, 54th 60th Rifles, 64th, 73rd, 77th, 79th Highlanders, 82nd, 84th, 88th Connaught Rangers, 90th Light Infantry, 93rd Highlanders, and 97th Regiment, 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Military Train. The officers who came home in charge of the troops were Lieutenant H. Helsham, 53d Regiment, and Lieutenant S. Johnstone, 20th Regiment; Dr. Fosbroke, of the Company's service, being in medical charge. During the voyage fourteen deaths occurred on board, including Mrs. Brown, the wife of the captain, and thirteen of the sick and wounded troops. Several of the troops have lost either an arm or a leg, or have been otherwise severely wounded in their conflicts with the mutineers at Delhi, and at Lucknow and Cawnpore.

Nearly the whole of the troops belonging to the St. Helena Regiment having embarked on Saturday to join head quarters, a few only of that corps are now stationed at Chatham garrison—the men being attached to the depot of the 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Recruiting is now going on to raise men for this regiment.

Monday afternoon three men belonging to the 60th Rifles, who had become insane, were admitted into the lunatic hospital for the troops at Fort Pitt.

The long-anticipated general order relative to the distribution and re-organisation of the corps of Royal Artillery has been received at Woolwich from the office of the Adjutant-General. The Commander-in-Chief has issued instructions for the designations of battalions, troops, and companies to be abolished, and the appropriation of brigade and battary in their stead. The following is the detail of the various stations to which the brigades have been appointed—namely, Horse Brigade, head-quarters, Woolwich; 1st Brigade Siege Artillery, head-quarters, Woolwich; 2nd Brigade Siege Artillery, head-quarters, Dover; 3rd Brigade Siege Artillery, head-quarters, Plymouth; 4th Brigade Field Artillery, head-quarters, Woolwich; 5th Brigade Siege Artillery, head-quarters, Gibraltar; 6th Brigade Siege Artillery, head-quarters, Malta; 7th Brigade Siege Artillery, head-quarters, Quebec; 8th Brigade Field Artillery, head-quarters, Portsmouth; 9th Brigade Field Artillery, head-quarters, Ballincollig; 10th Brigade Siege Artillery, head-quarters, Guernsey; 11th Brigade Field Artillery, head-quarters, Bengal; 12th Brigade Siege Artillery, head-quarters, the Mauritius; 13th Brigade Field Artillery, head-quarters, Bombay; and 14th Brigade Field Artillery, head-quarters, Bengal.

MILITARY SAVINGS-BANKS.—The total balance due by the public to depositors in military and militia savings-banks, on the 31st March, 1857, amounted to £161,353, and the number of accounts then open to 16,781. £114,492 had been withdrawn during the past year (£373,526.—£114,492.—£161,354), allowing aliquot parts of the pound sterling. £196,108 is given as the total amount of the fund for military savings-banks up to the date of the account (March, 1859).

(FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, APRIL 12.)

The Victoria Cross has been granted to the following officers and men:—

23rd Foot—Privates Hackett and George Monger.
78th—Colour-Sergeant M'Pherson.
64th—Drummer Thomas Flynn.
Bengal Horse Artillery—Captain G. R. Renny.
Bengal Army—Ensign (now Lieutenant) Patrick Roddy.

The Navy.

The following appointments were made at the Admiralty on Tuesday:—

Surgeon—John Rose, to the Eagle. Assistant Surgeons—B. Crabbe, to the Impregnable; John I. Palmer, to the Jackal. Acting-Assistant-Surgeons—William S. Fisher, to the James Watt; James Stevenson, to the Fly. Clerk—Archibald D. Johnston, to the Impregnable.

The Militia.

THE ROYAL ANTRIM ARTILLERY.—The following officers have joined the regiment since its embodiment on Tuesday:—Major M'Clintock, Captains S. R. Rice, William Verner, George Gray, E. A. Hannay, R. C. Adair, H. A. Pollock; First Lieutenants D. T. B. Russell, J. W. O'Donnell, H. Sloane, A. O'Ryan, W. S. Tracy, H. Langtry; Second Lieutenants A. Markham, L. M'Killop, James Craig, Paymaster William Haughton, Adjutant A. Munroe, Surgeon G. Nixon, Assistant-Surgeon A. H. Cooke, Quartermaster William Chew. The Colonel, Lord Massereene and Ferrard, owing to his late illness, has not yet joined the regiment.

The Constabulary.

Sir Henry John Brownrigg, C.B., Inspector-General of Constabulary, has been pleased to transfer John Montgomery, Esq., Sub-Inspector, from the town of Carrickfergus to Raphoe, county of Donegal.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The favourite opera of *Il Trovatore* was repeated on Tuesday evening for the fourth time since the commencement of the present engagement. There was the same cast of characters as on the previous occasions. It is needless to say that the leading artistes acquitted themselves with their wonted ability. Last night was presented a third time Verdi's opera of *Macbeth*, of which we have already spoken. This evening's performance will be for the benefit of Madame Garcia, and we trust that there will be an overflowing house to do honour to the talents of this deservedly popular cantatrice.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

The sailors of H. M. S. Ajax, at present lying in Kingstown Harbour gave an amateur performance in this theatre last evening for the benefit of Mr. M. Free, who had assisted them in getting up theatricals on board their vessel. The house was crowded by a respectable audience. We were not prepared for much histrionic display, but we must confess that we were really astonished at the excellent delivery, the discrimination, and the dramatic ability of the novel amateurs. The play selected was "Rory O'More," which affords wide scope for humorous acting, as it abounds in witty dialogue and repartee. The difficult part of *Rory* was admirably personated by Mr. Ward, who was repeatedly called before the curtain. Mr. Chambers as *De Welskin*, was all that the keenest critic could desire. Much amusement was created by the *naive* manner in which the female characters were sustained by the seamen. Messrs. Ward and Leslie won cordial plaudits in the "White Horse of the Peppers," which concluded the entertainments.

MORNING CONCERT.—We are gratified to perceive that Miss Williams, a native of this city, who graduated at the Royal Academy of Music in London, is to have a place in the Italian company at the forthcoming morning concert at the Ancient Concert Hall, on to-morrow, (Friday).

LATEST NEWS.

(BY ELECTRIC AND INTERNATIONAL.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Wednesday Evening.

The news from Paris is generally of a pacific character, but the correspondent of the *Herald* says the warlike preparations of France continued on a most tremendous scale. Troops are pouring into Lyons from north, south, east, and west.

The *Patrie* of Tuesday evening contains an article of great significance. That journal is considered as the organ of the Emperor's private Cabinet. The *Patrie* speaks of a last and supreme effort which England and Prussia are making in behalf of peace. Referring to the proposition of Austria, that there should be a disarmament, it asserts that France is still on

THE EUROPEAN ARMAMENT.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Times* a month or six weeks more will be required before France is fully equipped to take the field. Great surprise is expressed that Austria, with such overwhelming forces in Lombardy as would enable her to open the campaign to-morrow, should make concessions. If she thought fit she could crush the Sardinian army with one blow, fall back within her own frontiers, and then confidently await the French. If it is true that Austria has yielded to the pressure of the mediating powers, it is evident the pretext for war ought to be diminished. It is, however, believed there is still a hitch in the proposal of the disarming.

THE FRENCH IN ROME.

ROME, WEDNESDAY.—The Commander-in-Chief of the five military divisions has been appointed.

ANOTHER INFERNAL MACHINE—THE PRINCIPALITIES.

BUCHAREST, 11th April.—An infernal machine, supposed to be destined for the assassination of Prince Couza, has been discovered, and seven persons arrested.

THE WEST INDIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SOUTHAMPTON, THURSDAY, April 14.—The R. M. S. packet La Plata, arrived at four o'clock this morning from the West Indies. She brings 92 passengers, and 522,000 dols. in specie, and 370 packages cargo.

LATEST FROM AMERICA.

GALWAY, THURSDAY MORNING, 14th APRIL, 1859.—The Circassian arrived from New York this morning and St. John's, Newfoundland, with 200 passengers and full cargo. She left New York 31st March in the evening and St. John's, 6 p.m., 7th April. She encountered a large quantity of ice which detained her 24 hours.

The following news was received from Washington State Department, dated 30th March :—

"A despach from General Lamar, minister to Nicaragua, has been received. No action had been taken in regard to the Cass treaty, and the General is of opinion that they do not intend to ratify it. He was not aware that the English treaty, negotiated by Sir M. Gore Ouseley, had been ratified. The general impression, he writes, was to the latest period that the treaty has not been ratified. If the Ouseley treaty has been ratified, the Administration is inclined to believe that it shows pretty clearly how Ouseley feels, and how he has acted towards our Government. Lamar does not speak in very complimentary terms of Ouseley's operations in Central America. Jerez, the minister from Nicaragua, received nothing whatever of importance. His private secretary, who came a passenger in the steamer, has not yet reached here."

The expedition against the Moinvi Indians at last accounts was succeeding admirably.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Four days later news from Aspinwall, and sixteen days later from San Juan del Norte. American interests annihilated at Nicaragua, and Joe White's company, agents, captain, and steamer run off, imprisoned and blown up; the bridge burnt. Employers have nothing to do but get away as quickly as possible. The Nicaragua government has been looking out for fillibusters on the Pacific for some time. Spies are stationed on the coast to report the arrival of suspicious vessels. 20th February fixed for arrival of invaders. On the night of 19th three of the largest bridges on the transit road from the lake to San Juan del Sud, were burnt. Bridges from fifteen to twenty in number were lately repaired.

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN CHILI.

The news from this republic is highly important. On the 28th ult. revolutionists made an abortive attempt to overthrow the Government. Plans were not well matured. The result was that the Government forces achieved an easy victory. A number were killed and wounded, and several executions had taken place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Everything quiet in Peru. Business completely paralyzed in Callao and Lima.

Little prospect of improvement in Bahia. Another attempt at revolution against the Government of President Limares, but he has been successful in putting down all insurrectionary movements against him.

Guayaquil was still closely blockaded by the Peruvian squadron.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, MARCH 30.—The sales of cotton yesterday were 2,000 bales, including 700 in transit, sold previous to receipt of Persia news. Afterwards less animation, a sort of pause in market, which closed without quotable change in prices. Flour Market opened dull and easier; for common and medium grains; good to prime extras, firm. At the close, better demand; more spirit manifested. Prime lots of wheat scarce; common and middling, dull; sales of all kinds limited. Corn less active, prices easier. Pork dull and easier. Sales of new mess, at 18 dols.; at close, buyers offered 17 dols. 90c.; prime, 12 dols. 75c. to 13 dols. Sugar firm; sales, 1,300 hds.; 600 hds. at Orleans, by auction, at an advance of about ¼c. to ½c. over previous sales. Freights, without change of moment. Fair business for Liverpool for rsein and cotton. Other ports, shipments light.

THE DISSOLUTION.

The *Times* says it is intended that Parliament shall be prorogued on Tuesday and dissolved on Thursday next. In this case the writs would be proclaimed on the following Saturday, and the Borough Elections would take place on the Wednesday in Easter week, and those of the counties on the following Monday, May 2nd.

WEST INDIA MAILS.

The mail steamer Atrato left St. Thomas on the 31st March. Lieutenant Scott and the officers and crew of the late gun-boat Jascur have come in her. At Jamaica produce scarce; no pimento; very little sugar and coffee offering. Fair sugar 20s. to 20s. 6d. per 100lbs; withdrawn at 16s., and some sold at 19s. Freights very low. The Barbadoes sugar crop about the average. From Trinidad, shipment of cocoa above the average. At St. Vincent, sugar progressing satisfactorily. Everything quiet at Hayti. News from the Pacific by the Atrato states, that tranquility has been restored at Valparaiso; business dull. Everything quiet at Coquimbo. Business in a bad state at Peru. 2,000,000 dollars specie, were to be shippped from Mexico for England about middle of April.

THE NEGOCIATIONS.

The *Herald* of this morning does not speak very hopefully of the Ministerial statement to be made tomorrow respecting Foreign Affairs. The *Herald* says if we do not then learn everything that is in course of arrangement, we shall, at least, obtain some knowledge as to the refractory Powers.

The *Times* publishes the recent diplomatic papers showing the progress of the negociations at Vienna. One of those, dated March 31st, gives the views of the Cabinet of Vienna on the terms submitted to it by the British Government, preliminary to convoking a Congress. As to the question of Administrative Reforms in the Pontifical States, Austria says they may be debated in the Congress, but a definite adoption of any recommendation must be left to the States directly interested. Austria intends that neither existing territorial arrangements nor the treaties of 1815 are to be questioned or touched upon before a simultaneous disarming of the Great Powers.

BIRMINGHAM ELECTION.

From a statement in the *Times*, it appears that an opposition to the sitting members at Birmingham is being secretly organized which threatens, to deprive one of them of his seat, but the difficulty is to find a candidate.

MAIL NEWS.

The steamer, La Plata, from West Indies, passed Hurst Castle at half-past two this morning.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Weser has arrived at Southampton with New York advices to the 2nd inst. Lord Lyons had not arrived out, and fears were being entertained as to his safety, as nothing was known there as to the Curacoa being a very slow vessel. The steam-ship Tweedadale from London for Alexandria, with 200 horses for the Pacha, put into Plymouth yesterday, having met with a severe gale in which more than half of the animals were either killed or severely injured.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The *Daily News* says :—In the tea market yesterday upon delivery of China letters, an advance of ½ followed was paid for some descriptions of congou. The liabilities of Aquarone, Son, Porro and Co., of Marseilles, are said to be about £92,000. The assets are £80,000, but these are locked up.

RAILWAY NEWS.

The London and North Western Traffic Returns show this week an increase of £56 os. 5d.; the Great Western an increase of £1,692; the Great Northern an increase of £1,666; London and South Western an increase of £1,118.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(From the Times City Article.)

English funds have closed at a further improvement. Accounts from Paris indicating a continuance of buoyancy, it is inferred that some new arrangements have been made which will give the Derby Cabinet, on Friday evening, another opportunity of announcing that a pacific adjustment is at hand. The general impression seems to be that the real danger of Europe increases in proportion to the magnitude of each new effort to lull her into security. The mercantile letters from Marseilles to-day, state that warlike materials and provisions are accumulating at that port to an alarming extent. The demand for discount continues at about the Bank minimum rate. The general want of confidence induces persons to provide for all contingencies.

(From the Daily News City Article.)

The Funds have this day experienced a fresh improvement of ¼ to ¼ per cent., although information upon which the late extensive purchases are presumed to be based has yet to transpire. The market to-day was also a good deal influenced by the rise of ¼ per cent. yesterday in the French Funds, coupled with the remarkable buoyancy of other Continental markets. At Vienna, yesterday Austrian Funds rose 1 to 1¼ per cent., while the exchange on London fell fully 3 per cent. At Frankfort, yesterday, the rebound in the Austrian metallics amounted to about 5 per cent.; these securities had, however, previously been driven down to a complete panic point. Lord Stanley has arranged that only 25 per cent. of the £7,000,000 shall be paid up in May, instead of 50 per cent. No alteration in Discount Market. There are still no withdrawals of gold from the bank.

ENGLISH FUNDS, MARKETS, &c.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—APRIL 14.

Opening prices: Consols for Money, 95¾; Consols for Account, 95¾; New Three Per Cents., 94¼. Closing prices: Consols for Money, 94½ 95; Consols for Account, 95¾; New Three Per Cents. 93½ 94.

CORN AVERAGES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, WEEK ENDING APRIL 9.—Wheat, 41s.; barley, 34s. 3d.; oats 23s. 4d.; rye, 29s. 10d.; beans, 40s. 4d. 4d.; peas, 39s. 5d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, APRIL 14.—Beasts and calves, supply of which was very limited, met a ready sale at an advance of 2d. per 8lbs.; sheep and lambs in fair demand, at fully Monday's rates; pigs rather dull. Beef, 3s. 6d. to 5s.; mutton, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 10d.; lamb, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 4s. to 5s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d. per 8lbs. Supply—beasts, 512; foreign, 80; sheep and lambs, 5,040; foreign, 700; calves, 65; foreign, 35; pigs, 298.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, APRIL 14.—Market without change. Sales probably about 4,000, or more. Imports, 9,115; previously, 51,851 bales.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, APRIL 14.—No. 1, and mixed Nos. (Warrants), 51s. 3d. to 51s. 6d.; Mixed Nos. Makers' Iron, 51s. to 51s. 3d.; No. 3, ditto. Nothing doing.

CORK CORN MARKET, APRIL 14.—Red wheat, 21s. 6d.; barley, 12s. to 16s.; oats, 11s. 8d. to 14s. 8d.

REPRESENTATION OF DUBLIN.

A numerous and respectable meeting of Liberals was held this day at the Prince of Wales Hotel, in Sackville-street, for the purpose of selecting candidates to contest the representation of the Liberal interest in Dublin. Several speeches were delivered by leading men of the Liberal party. It was determined that preparations should be made to contest the representation of the city. The meeting, which was private, adjourned to Monday, when it is expected candidates will be named.

HIBERNIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The fifty-third anniversary meeting of this useful society was held this day in the Round Room, Rotunda, the Right Hon. the Earl of Roden presiding. The attendance was numerous and respectable, including many ladies. The meeting having been opened with prayer, the annual report was read, which was most satisfactory, exhibiting an increase in the funds and a considerable extension of the labours of the association. The assembly was addressed by Dean Tighe in the unavoidable absence of the Lord Bishop of Cashel who was obliged to go to Waterford. The Dean of Ardagh, Rev. Messrs. Hall, Mee, England, Stowell of Manchester, and other clergymen, also delivered able and interesting addresses on the important objects, the working, and the achievements of the society. It was four o'clock before the proceedings term inated.

SCOTCH OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

—The Lord Advocate takes the vacant gown, and will sit as Lord Jerviswood; Mr. Mure, the present Solicitor-General, is to be Lord Advocate; Mr. F. S. Gordon, Solicitor-General; and Mr. Archibald Boyle, late candidate for the Ayr Burghs, Sheriff of Perth.

NEW PEERS.—The *Gazette* announces that the dignity of Baron of the United Kingdom has been conferred on the following gentlemen :—Colonel Wyndham, by the title of Baron Leconfield, of Leconfield, Yorkshire; Wm. Tatton Egerton, Esq., by the title of Baron Egerton, of Tatton; Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., by the title of Baron Tredegar.

NEW BARONETS. The *Gazette* gives a list of gentlemen on whom the dignity of Baronet has been conferred, viz. :—W. Miles of Leigh Court, Somerset; John Neeld, of Grittleton, Wiltshire; Edward Grogan, County Westmeath; J. D. Greville Smith, of Ashton Court, Somerset; G. S. Stuckley, of Hartoning Abbey, Devon; D. P. Duncombe, of Brickhill Manor, Buckinghamshire.

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE—THIS DAY.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

Three per Cent. Consols	...	...	...	94 94¾
Ditto for new account, 10th May	...	...	...	94 94¾
New Three per Cent. Stock	...	...	...	94 93¾
Ditto for new account, 10th May	...	...	...	94 93¾
Bank Stock.	...	...	...	—

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

National Bank	...	...	...	53¾

MINES.

General Mining Company of Ireland,	...	...	...	13½

RAILWAYS.

Dublin and Belfast Junction	...	...	...	43½
Dublin and Wicklow...	...	...	...	4½
Irish South-Eastern ...	...	...	...	7½ x d
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal			...	51½
Midland G. W. and Royal Canal, Half Shares			...	25½

Foreign Intelligence.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Five young Persians have arrived in Paris from Teheran—two of them to study medicine, two to be educated in military schools, and the fifth, who is a nephew of Ferruck Khan, to be an outdoor pupil of one of the principal colleges.

In the course of the spring the French Captain Magnan will make his appearance in the Danube with eleven steamers. Six of the vessels are to run between Belgrade and the Black Sea, and five between Belgrade and Bretschka, on the Save.

The question of erecting a monument to commemorate the war in the Crimea is (says the *Gazette de France*) again under consideration; and several plans of monuments have been submitted to the Government.

The English Government has replied to the note of the Swiss Federation that it has perfect confidence that the attitude and conduct of the Swiss will be in conformity with the treats-obligations which also protect her inviolability.

The Russian Government has sent Prince Milosch the Order of the Polish White Eagle, and two letters in the Russian language. The letter congratulates the Prince on his accession to the throne, and the second enumerates the services which he has rendered to his country.

DUBLIN SOCIETY'S SPRING CATTLE SHOW.

The annual show of breeding and fat stock, sheep and swine, horses, poultry, farm implements, machinery, &c., held under the auspices of the Royal Dublin Society each spring season, opened for the present year on Tuesday. All the entries were required to be made against the previous evening, in order that the judges appointed in the various departments might be enabled to enter upon their duties at such an hour on Tuesday morning as would enable them to conclude before the hour appointed for the admission of the general public, namely, three o'clock. The weather, as usual on such occasions, was inauspicious, and, therefore, prevented the numerous and fashionable attendance which might have been expected had the day been fine.

The present has been, and we believe justly, pronounced the most successful exhibition of stock, &c., ever held under the patronage of the Royal Dublin Society, and, no matter in what respect it may be considered, is one of which the agricultural department of the institution, as well as the promoters generally throughout the country, may well be proud. It is evident that there has been a steady increase in the entries, and a marked improvement in the quality of the stock from year to year, and if the animals exhibited are to be taken as illustrating improvement generally in the breeding and rearing of stock, &c., in Ireland, no one can doubt that there has been wonderful progress made in this department of agriculture of late years. In proof of this it is sufficient to point to the magnificent show of short-horns—a show surpassing any that has ever taken place under the auspices of the Royal Dublin Society, and certainly not inferior to any presented by the Royal Agricultural Society of England. We must express our admiration of the Agricultural Hall, in which the show is now being held for the first time. The building is lofty, well ventilated, and well lighted from the roof: it somewhat reminds one of the Great Hall of the Exhibition in 1853. The entries of cattle, &c., are scarcely more numerous than those of last year. But the improvement to which we have already referred is strikingly apparent in the breeding and quality of the animals in nearly all the classes. Several eminent English breeders of stock have entered the list, showing the high opinion entertained in England of our animal show. In the short-horned class there are no less than 228 entries, all of which are filled. Of these 84 are yearling bulls, and there are 75 bulls in three other sections. Lord Talbot's (of Malahide) splendid bull "Priam," has taken the first prize in his section, that of short-horned bulls calved prior to 1856, and has been also awarded the gold medal for being the best of the prize bulls in the show. It is a huge, but well-shaped active animal. An English competitor, Mr. Ambler, of Yorkshire, has secured the first prize in section 1, for a fine roan bull, Royal Turk, calved in April, 1858, and bred by the exhibitor himself. There is a first-class array of animals in this section. The show of yearling heifers, in the two-year old class, exceeds anything of the kind seen before in this country, and has commanded the admiration of the judges and visitors. Although Irish breeders and owners have sent in a fine collection of animals, a second English gentleman, Mr. Eastwood, of Swinshawe, near Burnley, has taken in this class a gold medal for the best of the prize breeding heifers which is 214 in Catalogue, and has also borne away the Purdon challenge cup, value £155. Of this sum, 100 guineas have been contributedby Colonel Townley, for the best animal in the breeding class of neat cattle, and the Royal Dublin Society added fifty guineas. There was a gold medal for the best three heifers under four years old, in calf, or having had live calves within three months preceding the date of the show and the *bona fide* property of the exhibitor. This medal was awarded to Mr. Walshe of Trough House, Limerick, for numbers 193, 319, and 220. Under the head of Herefords there are five entries; Devons, five; West Highlands, four; exhibited by Mr. Charles Ellison of Loughtynn House, French Park, and Mr. John Pollock, of Lismanny, Ballinasloe, who exhibits largely in other classes. There are 19 Scotch polled; 7 Ayrshires; 18 Alderneys, and an admirable show of Kerries, 48 in number. There are 54 head of fat stock; 72 lots of sheep; 117 lots of swine; 47 horses, and upwards of 200 lots of poultry. Amongst the principal exhibitors in the class of Kerries is Sir Edward M'Donnel, who has taken several prizes. The names of the principal exhibiteos were inserted in the second edition of the IRISH TIMES on Tuesday last. There are several fine pens of sheep. The show of Leicesters is large and improved. In the class of swine there are also numerous entries. The show of implements is a most extensive one, covering three-fourths of the available space of the Lawn, in which it is held. It is also a superior one, having regard to manufacture and usefulness. There is a large array of new agricultural implements and machinery, including the most recent application of steam to husbandry. It would be nearly impossible to go in detail through the endless collection of articles in this department, and to do justice to the merits of each. This portion of the show comprises ploughs, harrows, turnip cutters, chaff cutters, liquid manure carts, seed distributors, washing machines, mangling machines, &c. The following is a list of the Irish exhibitors in this department: T. Kennan and Son, Fishamble-st., Dublin; Purdon, Brothers, Bachelor's-walk; John Linehan, Ballybrittas, Monastereven; J. Edmundson and Co., Dame-st.; Joseph Booth, Goldenlane; Thomas Pearson, Ship-street, Dublin; James J. Mitchell, Portmahon House Dublin; Paul and Vincent, Blackhall-place; John Hodge and Son, Westmoreland-street; Turner and Gibson; William Daniel, Mary-st., James M'Kenny, Ballybough Bridge, Dublin; Willian Graham, Smithfield; John Maguire, Dawson-street; Ferguson and Co., Grafton-street, Dublin; James Perry, Dolphin's Barn-lane; John Tuite, Fownes-street, Dublin; David Rogerson and Co., West Arran-street, Dublin; O'Byrne and Craig, School-house-lane, Dublin; Dublin Manure Company, Usher's-Quay. The most eminent English manufacturers included—Messrs. Garrett and Sons, Suffolk, Smith and Ashby, Stamford; Richmond and Chandler, Salford; A. and J. Fry, Bristol; Alfred Nixon and Co., Liverpool; Picksley, Sims and Co, Leigh; Hugh Carson, Wilts; E. and F. Turner, St. Peter's Iron Works, Ipswich; Burgess and Key, Newgate-street, London; James Heywood, Derby; John Williamson, Kendal; Richard Hornsby and Son, Grantham; Barrett, Exall and Andrews, Berks.

BREEDING STOCK.

Henry Smith, Drax Abbey, Yorkshire; George Atkinson, Staham, Sunderland; James Parkinson, Jayfields, Newark. Steward, Robert Collins, M.D.

FAT STOCK.

Thomas Radcliff, Willmond, Kells; Sir John Jeffreys, Blarney; Francis Wright, Redcross, Rathdrum. Steward, William Owen.

MISCELLANEOUS BREEDS.

Spencer Percival, Tinnebrogue, Downpatrick; Robert Quin Alexander, Acton House, Poyntzpass; Samuel Garnett, Rossinine, Kells. Steward, Thomas Rutherford.

SHEEP.

Henry Thurnall, Royston, Herts; Caleb Going, Nenagh; Joseph Mola, Lisduff. Templemore. Steward, Henry Battersby.

SWINE.

Henry Thurnall; John Borthwick, Belfast; Captain Arbuthnot. Blackrock. Steward, Phineas Ryall.

POULTRY.

J. R. Dombrain, 36, Leeson-street; George A. Pollock, Oatlands, Navan; William Madden, M.D., 75, James's-street. Steward, Richard Challoner.

CHALLENGE CUP.

The *Irish Farmer's Gazette* Challenge Cup, value One Hundred and Fifty Guineas, awarded (first time) to Richard Eastwood Burnly, Lancashire, for shorthorned heifer, Rosette (No. 214.

THE SOCIETY'S GOLD MEDAL.

1. For the best of all the prize Breeding Bulls, Lord Talbot de Malahide, for shorthorned bull Priam (No. 156).

2. For the best of all the prize Breeding Heifers giving milk or in calf. Richard Eastwood, for a short-horned heifer Rosette, No. 214.

3. For the best three heifers under four years old, in calf, or having had a live calf within twelve months preceding the date of the show, and *bona fide* the property of the exhibitor. Fitzstephen Welsh, Trough House, Limerick, for a short-horned roan heifer, Juno, No. 193; for a short-horned roan heifer, Maid of Kilboggett, No. 219; and a short horned roan heifer, Sweetheart, No. 220.

4. For the best of all the prize milch cows, Henry Ambler, Halifax, Esq., for a short horned roan cow, Woodbine, No. 225.

NEAT CATTLE, BREEDING STOCK, DIVISION A. SHORT-HORNED BREED. CLASS 1, SHORT-HORNED.

Sect. 1. Best bull calved in 1858. H. Ambler, Halifax, 5 sovs. and large silver medal, No. 38; 2nd. Allan Pollock, Ballinasloe, (No. 2), 3 sovs.; third best, Colonel C. P. Leslie, Glasiough, (No. 75), honorary certificate.

Sect. 2. Best calved in 1857. Thomas Barnes, Westland, Moynalty, (No. 105), 5 sovs.; second best, J. Barcroft, Kilboggett, (No. 118), 3 sovs.

Sect. 3. Best, calved in 1856: Captain W. B. M'Clintock Bunbury, Baltinglass (No. 138), 3 sovs.: second best, J. Barcroft (No. 136), 3 sovs.

Sect. 4. Best, calved prior to 1856: Lord Talbot de Malahide (No. 156), 3 sovs.; second best, George Roe, Donnybrook (148), Large Silver Medal.

Best of all prize bulls: Lord Talbot de Malahide (156), Gold Medal; second best, H. Ambler, Halifax (88), Large Silver Medal.

Sect. 5, Best short-horned heifer calved in 1858: H. Ambler, Halifax, (179), 3 sovs.; second best, Thomas Lee Norman, Ardee, (177), Large Silver Medal.

Sect. 6. Best heifer calved in 1857; in calf, or producing a live calf, within twelve months subsequent to the date of the show. Lord Clarina, 201, 3 sovs.; second best, F. Welsh, Limerick, (193), Large Silver Medal.

Sect. 7. Calved in 1856, giving milk or in calf. Richard Eastwood, Burnley, (214), 3 sovs.; second best, F. Welsh, (220), Large Silver Medal.

Sect. 8. Best short-horned Cow, of any age, in calf, or having had a live calf, within 12 months preceding the date of the show. H. Ambler, (225), 3 sovs; second best, F. Welsh, (226), Large Silver Medal.

CLASS 2—HEREFORDS.

Division B, miscellaneous pure breeds; class 2 Herefords.

Sect. 9. Best bull calved in 1858: no entry.

Sect. 10. Best calved in 1857: no entry.

Sect. 11. Best calved in 1856: Allan Pollok, (229), 3 sovs.

Sect. 12. Best heifer, calved in 1858: no entry.

Sect. 13. Best calved in 1857; in calf, or producing a live calf within twelve months subsequent to the date of the show. No entry.

Sect. 14. Best calved in 1856, giving milk, or in calf. No entry.

Sect. 15. Best cow of any age, having had a live calf within twelve months preceding date of the snow. No merit.

CLASS 3—DEVONS.

Sect. 16. Best bull calved in '58. No entry.

Sect. 17. Best calved in 1857. No entry.

Sect. 18. Best calved in 1856: Earl of Charlemont (merit); no competition (No. 235.)

Sect. 19. Best heifer calved in 1858: no entry.

Sect. 20. Best calved in 1857, or producing a five calf twelve months subsequent to the date ot the show: no entry.

Sect. 21. Best calved in 1856, giving milk or in calf. Charles Toole, Bray (236). Large Silver Medal.

Sect. 22. Best cow of any age in calf, or having had a live calf within twelve months preceding the date of the Show. Earl of Charlemont (238), Large Silver Medal.

CLASS 4, WEST HIGHLANDS.

Sect. 23. Best bull of any age. C. J. Ellison, Frenchpark (289), Large Silver Medal.

Sect. 24. Best heifer, calved in 1858. No entry.

Sect. 25. Best calved in 1857; in calf or producing a live calf within twelve months subsequent to the date of the Show. No entry.

Sect. 26. Best calved in 1856, in calf or giving milk. Allan Pollock (240); no competition (merit).

Sect. 27. Best cow of any age in calf, or having had a live calf within twelve months preceding the date of the Show. C. L. Ellison (242), Large Silver Medal.

CLASS 5.—SCOTCH POLLED.

Sect. 28. Best bull of any age. Lord Talbot, de Malahide, (246), Large Silver Medal.

Sect. 29. Best heifer calved in 1858. Same, (249), Large Silver Medal.

Sect. 30. Best ditto calved in 1857, or in calf, or producing a live calf within twelve months, subsequent to the date of the show. Allan Pollok, (255), Large Silver Medal.

Sect. 31. Best heifer calved in 1856, giving milk, or in calf. Ed. Atkinson, jun., Donabate, (257), Large Silver Medal.

Sect. 32. Best cow of any age, in calf, or having had a calf twelve months prior to the date of the show. Lord Talbot de Malahide, (259), Large Silver Medal.

CLASS 6.—AYRSHIRES.

Sect. 33. Best bull of any age. Hon. Thos. Preston, Balbriggan, (264). Large Silver Medal.

Sect. 34. Best heifer calved in 1858. No entry.

Sect. 35. Best ditto calved in 1857, or producing a live calf twelve months subsequent to the date of the show. Wm. Boyle, Glasnevin, (265), Merit.

Sect. 36. Best, calved in 1856, giving milk or in calf: no entry.

Sect. 37. Best cow of any age, in calf or having had a live calf within twelve months previous to the date of the show. Hon. Thomas Preston (267), Large Silver Medal.

CLASS 7, ALDERNEYS.

Sect. 38. Best bull of any age. Robert Collins, M.D., Ardcullagh, Navan (274), Large Silver Medal.

Sect. 39. Best heifer, calved in 1858. Right Hon. Judge Keogh, Enniskerry, (276), Large Silver Medal.

Sect. 40. Best calved in 1857, in calf or producing a live calf within twelve months subsequent to the date of the show: no merit.

Sect. 41. Best cow calved in 1856, giving milk or in calf. James B. Kennedy, Dromore (278), Large Silver Medal.

Sect. 42. Best cow of any age, in calf or having had a live calf within twelve months previous to the date of the show. Ponsonby Moore, Newbridge (286), Large Silver Medal.

CLASS 8—KERRYS.

Sect. 43. Best bull of any age, Sir Edward M'Donnel, Lusk, 288, Large Silver Medal.

Sect. 44. Best heifer, calved in '58, Earl of Charlemont, (300) Large Silver Medal.

Sect. 45. Best calved in '57, or producing a live calf, twelve months subsequent to the date of the show. William Boyle, Glasnevin (307), Large Silver Medal.

Sect. 46. Best calved in '56, giving milk or in calf; Sir E. McDonnel (314), Large Silver Medal.

Sect. 47. Best cow of any age, in calf, or having had a calf, twelve months prior to the date of the show; same (324), Large Silver Medal.

FAT STOCK, DIVISION C—FAT OXEN.

Class 9, short horned.

Sect. 48. Best fat oxen calved in '57, none.

Sect. 49. Best fat ox calved in '56, none.

Sect. 50. Best fat ox, calved prior to '56, Nathaniel Barton Straffan (336), Large Silver Medal.

CLASS 10—HEREFORDS.

Sect. 51. Best fat ox, calved in 1857: none.

Sect. 52. Best fat ox, calved in 1856: none.

Sect. 53. Best fat ox, calved prior to 1856, Bagnell, Killucan (339): merit.

CLASS 11—DEVONS.

Sect. 54. Best fat ox, calved in 1857: none.

Sect. 55. Best fat ox, calved in 1856.

Sect. 56. Best fat ox calved prior to 1856. Earl of Shannon: merit.

CLASS 12—WEST HIGHLAND.

Sect. 57. Best fat ox, calved in 1856: none.

Sect. 58. Best fat ox, calved prior to 1856: none.

CLASS 13—SCOTCH POLLED.

Sect. 59. Best fat ox, calved in 1856. Allan Pollock (343): merit.

CLASS 14—KERRYS.

Sect. 61. Best fat ox, calved in 1856. W. B. C. Roberts, merit; Large Silver Medal.

CLASS 14—ANY OTHER BREED.

For the best pair of fat oxen, of any breed, that have been fairly and *bona fide* worked as plough bullocks up to May, 1857; Nathaniel Barton, Large Silver Medal. Second best, Earl of Shannon, small do. Best of all the prize fat oxen, Earl of Shannon, hon. certificate.

DIVISION D.—FAT COWS OF ANY AGE. CLASS 16.

Best short horned cow: John Christy, Large Silver Medal. Second best, Allan Pollok, small do.

CLASS 17.

Best Hereford: E. J. Briscoe, Large Silver Medal.

CLASS 18.

Best Devon: Edward Rotheram, Large Silver Medal. Second best, Earl of Shannon, small do.

CLASS 22.

Best Kerry: Samuel Garnett, Navan, Large Silver Medal. Second best, Samuel Garnett, Navan, small do. Best of all the prize fat cows, John Christy, Adare, honorary certificate.

DIVISION E—FAT HEIFERS.

Best short horned heifer of any age: Hon. L. H. K. Harman, Large Medal; second best, Allan Pollok, small do. Best Kerry heifer, J. O. G. Pollok, Navan, Large Medal; second best, Lord Clarina, small do. Best Devon fat heifer, Samuel Garnett, Large Medal. Best fat heifer of any other breed, Allan Pollok, Large Medal. Best of all the prize fat heifers, J. O. G. Pollok, honorary certificate.

SHEEP.—CLASS 13.—LEICESTERS.

Sect. 64. Best one-shear ram: Wm. Owen, Blessinton, 3 sovs; second best, same. 65. Best two-shear ram, or ram of any other age, not exceeding four years, Wm. Owen, 3 sovs.; second best, George Thunder. 66. Best three hogget rams, never clipped: George Thunder, 2 sovs.; second best, George Thunder. 67. For the best five ewes, with their lambs yeaned in 1859, or in lamb: Wm. Owen, 2 sovs; second best, Phineas Riall. 68. Best five ewe hoggets, never clipped: Wm. Owen, 2 sovs.; second best, George Thunder.

CLASS XXIV.—LONG WOOLLED (NOT QUALIFIED TO COMPETE AS LEICESTERS).

Sect. 69. Best one shear ram, Thomas B. Browne, 3 sovs.: second do., D. Kerr. 70. Best two shear ram, or ram of any other age, not exceeding four years, T. B. Browne, 3 sovs.: second do., D. Kerr. 71. Best three hogget rams, never clipped, T. W. Browne, 2 sovs.; second do., D. Kerr. 73. Best five eye hoggets, never clipped, T. B. Browne, 2 sovs.

CLASS XXV.—SHORT WOOLLED.

Sect. 67. Best three hogget rams, never clipped, P. Broughton, 2 sovs, 77. Best five ewes, with their lambs yeaned in 1859, or in lamb, C. W. Hamilton, 2 sovs. 78. Best five ewe hoggets, never clipped, P. Broughton, 2 sovs.

CLASS 26—CHEVIOTS.

Sect. 79. Best one year ram: Lord Clermont, 2 sovs.; second best, Lord Clermont. 81. Best two shear ram, or ram of any other age, not exceeding four years, 2 sovs.: Lord Clermont; second best: Marquis of Conyngham. 81. Best three hogget rams, never clipped, 2 sovs.: Marquis of Conyngham; second best: Lord Clermont. 82. Best five ewes, with their lambs yeaned in 1859, or in lamb: Marquis of Conyngham, 2 sovs.; second best: Lord Clermont. 83. Best five ewe hoggets, never clipped: Lord Clermont, 2 sovs.; second best: Marquis of Conyngham.

CLASS 27—FAT WETHERS.

Sect. 84. Best pen of five long wool fat wethers, not exceeding two shear, no merit, large metal. 85. Best pen of five short wool fat wethers, not exceeding two shear: Peter Broughton, large medal. 86. Best pen of five Cheviot fat weddersz: Lord Clermont, large medal; second best, Marquis of Conyngham. 87. Pen of five fat wethers, of any age or breed, not entered in the foregoing classes, none entered, large medal.

SWINE.—CLASS 28—COLOURED BREEDS.

Sect. 88. Best boar, six months, and not exceeding twelve months old, Lord Clermont, 3 sovs.; second best, Thomas Rutherford, 2 sovs. 89. Best boar, exceeding twelve, and not exceeding twenty-four months old, Lord Clermont, 5 sovs; second best, Joseph Radcliffe, 3 sovs. 90. Best boar, exceeding twenty-four months old, James R. Taylor, M.B., 5 sovs; second best, Robert Collins, M.D., 3 sovs. 91. Best breeding sow in pig, or having had a litter within six months, James Macken, 3 sovs; second best, Henry Sugden, 3 sovs. 92. Best three breeding pigs of the same litter, under ten months old, William Joyce, 3 sovs. second best, F. W. Tomkinson, 2 sovs. 93. Best litter of pigs, not exceeding five months old, accompanied by the sow, J. C. Metge, 3 sovs; second best, H. M. Wilson, 2 sovs.

CLASS 29.

Sect. 94. White breeds: Best boar, six months, and not exceeding twelve months old, Lord Largan, 3 sovs.; second best, C. L. Ellison, 2 sovs. 95. Best boar, exceeding twelve, and not exceeding twenty-four months old, Joseph Wilkinson, 5 sovs.; second best, J. H. Peart, 3 sovs. 96. Best boar, exceeding twenty-four months old, R. Pattison, 5 sovs.; second best, Joseph Wilkinson, 3 sovs. 97. Best breeding sow, in pig, or having had a littter within six months, Lord Lurgan, 3 sovs, second best, J. H. Peart, 2 sovs. 98. Best three breeding pigs of the same litter, under ten months old, Allan Pollok, 3 sovs; second best, Duke of Leinster, 2 sovs. 99. Best Litter of Pigs, not exceeding five months old, accompanied by the sow, C. L. Ellison, 3 sovs; second best, Allan Pollok, 2 sovs. Best fat Pig of any age or breed, J. C. Metge, large medal; second best, Thomas Rutherford, small medal.

POULTRY.

For lots of fowl consisting of a cock and two hens of the following breeds :—

Fowls with Combs—Sect. 1. Bramah Pootra, or Cochin China, over a year old, best, George Lugton, one sov.; second best, John Wight, half sov. 106. Do. under a year old: best, George Lugton, half sov. 108. Dorking, over a year old: best, Col. C. P. Leslie, one sov. and bronze medal; second best, R. P. Williams, half sov. 109. Do. under a year old, best, John Farrell, half sov.; second best, Bronze Medal. 110 Spanish over a year old: best, R. P. Williams, one sov.; second best William Perrin, Bronze Medal. 111. Do. under a year old: best, William Perrin, half sov.: second best, Augustus Warburton, Bronze Medal. 112. Game over a year old: best, Matthew Walsh, one sov.; second best, John L'Estrange, half sov. 113. Do under a year old; best, Matthew Walsh, half sov.; second best, John Wight, Bronze Medal.

Fowls with Crests—Section 114. Spangled Hamburgh, over a year old, best, R. P. Williams, one sov.; second best, R. P. Williams, half sov. 115. Do under a year old; best, R. P. Williams, merit, half sov. 116. White crested black over a year old; best, R. P. Williams, one sov.; second best, Mrs. Phinde, half sov. 117. Do under a year old; best, R. P. Williams, half sov. 118. Any other distinct breed of any age; best, R. P. Williams, one sov; second best, do, half sov. 119. Chickens, six, of 1859, fit for table: best, James Hyland, one sov.; second best, Anne Fleet, half sov.

Geese—Section 125. Gander and Goose: best, Mrs. Greene, half one sov.; second best, Augustus Warburton, half sov. 126. Goslings, two, hatched in 1859; best, Anne Fleet, one sov.; second best, do, half sov.

Ducks—Section 127. Aylesbury drake and two ducks; best, James Hyland, one sov.; second best, Augustus Warburton, half sov. 128. Roan drake and two ducks; best, Mrs. L. Greene, one sov; second best, R. P

VOLUNTEERS IN THE PIEDMONTESE ARMY.

(From the Correspondent of the Morning Post.)

TURIN, APRIL 8.—Whilst the public mind is in a state of anxiety as to the projected Congress about the Italian affairs, here the excitement continues from the constant and ever-increasing influx of volunteers from every part of Italy to enlist under the Sardinian flag. This fact is unquestionable, and speaks volumes for the cause. The following details, which are authentic, may be of interest; at all events they will prove that if in 1848 songs and clamour were the leading features of the Italian movement, in 1859 deeds have supplanted words; for the boisterous songs there is the din of arms, and instead of the clamour and uproar there is the ominous silence of resolution and firmness of purpose.

Men of rank and fortune, who have hitherto enjoyed all the comforts of life, are actually enrolled as privates in the ranks of the Piedmontese army. The wealthy marquis, the opulent duke, have abandoned the sumptuous palaces of Milan, of Brescia, of Florence, &c., to perform the duties of groom to their own steed in the cavalry barracks of Turin, of Vercelli, of Alessandria, &c. Such as served with the rank of commissioned officers in 1848 and 1849 now gladly enlist as common privates. The Duke Visconti has arrived here with two of his brothers; one of the latter has already enlisted in the *Piedmonte Reale* regiment; the other two are undergoing their examination for admittance in the military school of Ivrea. In this regiment of *Piedmonte Reale* there are four or five Milanese whose individual wealth would, if in England, enable them to buy every step in the British crack regiments. The Marquis Albertori, of Cremona, who was chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria, has exchanged his key for a Piedmontese sabre.

The wretched Lombard peasantry, who would rather mutilate themselves than serve in the Austrian ranks, effect their escape to this frontier—in some instances little short of a miracle—and eagerly ask admission to Piedmontese ranks. Some, especially those of the Valtellina, make an immense circuit to reach the Sardinian territory, crossing mountains and rivers, *viâ* Switzerland. Not isolated individuals, but family groups, emigrate in this way and for this purpose. A goldsmith of Cremona, arrived here the other day, and being asked by a countryman why he had left his native town, answered, "I had four sons up to this moment, and now I am childless, for every one of them has abandoned me for the service of the King of Sardinia."

A parish priest of the Friuli, of the name of Olivo, abandoned his village and led forty of his flock over the mountains, and brought them safely, at his own expense, to enlist in the Sardinian service. Now, the worthy priest, after placing his people here, has become himself military chaplain.

Of course the volunteers have to submit to a medical examination. One of them of the name of Sala, a young Milanese, undergoing the inspection, was found to have a great palpitation at the heart, and when taxed with it, said, "This has occurred to me twice in my life; the first time, when I dreaded being approved for the Austrian service; and now, lest I should be rejected for the Sardinian."

A woman from Lombardy hearing, that her son had enlisted in the Sardinian army, arrived here to reclaim him, and her prayer was granted by the authorities. She proceeded to the regiment to claim his discharge; but her boy's enthusiasm, his good health, and self-contentment, overcame her scruples, and she not only consented to allow him to remain in the ranks, but she further sanctioned the enlistment of her second son.

A Lombard of the name of Nava, a stout, fine-looking young man, offered himself for the cavalry, but on being questioned if he were married, which he did not deny, he was refused without the certificate of his wife's consent. Nava returned home, but could not persuade his better half to consent. Some days passed, in which his prostration of mind was so evident, his despair so visible that she was overcome with the necessity of assenting for the sake of his life; and now Nava is a private in a Sardinian regiment of cavalry.

The number of volunteers from the Italian States who have enlisted in the standing army up to the present moment is about 5,000. It is well known that the Austrian Commander in Lombardy, General Giulay, when talking the other day to a lady, declared that he deeply regretted the resolution of these young men; but nevertheless could not refuse his admiration of their conduct. Marshal Narvaez, who came here the other day from Lombardy, has said to several people that he was struck with the aspect of Lombardy at this moment—he could only compare it to the state of Spain in 1808.

There are some of the highest of the Lombardo-Venetian nobility actually serving, or about to serve, in the ranks: Count dal Verme, Count Carcano, Count Taverna, Duke Visconti and two of his brothers, Marquis Trotti Bentivoglio, Count Litta Modignani, Count Melzi, Count Cicogna, Marquis Pallavicini, Count Visconti, and many others. From Tuscany: Count Serristori, Marquis Azzoliro, Chevalier Satanassi (nephew of Signor Baldasseroni, Premier of the Grand Duke of Tuscany). From the Romagna: Count Pallotti (nephew of a cardinal), Count Cadolini (id.), Count Malacari, of Ancona (a relative of his Holiness Pius IX.), Count Asquini, of Udina, who is also a nephew of a cardinal. It may be fairly stated that the *élite* of the Italian aristocracy are serving in the Piedmontese army. Even from Sicily there are some of the most conspicuous and best characterrs—no less a name than that of Prince Butera heading the list.

Besides those enlisted in the regular army, there are thousands who are forming a corps of volunteers, who, on account of their age, or some other particular motive, cannot be admitted into the regular army. These are under the command of General Garibaldi, and they are now assembling in the barracks at Cuneo, Savigliano, and elsewhere. Moreover, there is a military establishment for the reception of youth, from twenty to twenty-six years, to qualify them for military duty as officers, who are admitted after examination. Their number is already 600, and the school will be opened in the town of Ivrea on Monday next. Amongst those young men are many Piedmontese, Lombards, Tuscans, &c., of fortune and fashion. I will quote amongst them the young Marquis Arconati, who is the only surviving son of one of the most unexceptionable and esteemed characters in the peninsula. Far from opposing the noble impulse of his youth, his father and his mother heartily give their consent.

But I should never end were I to relate every incident of patriotism evoked by the Italian cause. There may be many who will persist in saying that the Italians are in the wrong, but nobody will deny that they have evinced a firmness of purpose and a self-denial which entitles them to the respect of the world, and to the sympathies of every right-feeling man.

Chevalier Massimo d'Azeglio arrived yesterday from Rome, where he had been to give, in the name of his Majesty, King Victor Emmanuel, the Order of the Annonciado to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Great excitement was created last night by the intelligence of an order of the day issued at Milan by the Austrian generals to their troops, and publicly read in the barracks. The Turin papers of this morning publish that document (*Tagsbefehl*), which is really very insulting, and hostile to this country and to this army. Some persons magnify it into a declaration of hostilities, but, in fact, it is only one more instance of the bad feeling entertained by Austrian soldiers against Piedmont. Every hour brings with it fresh cause for being persuaded that at any moment a conflict may be expected, and that even the Congress may prove a dead letter.

MILITARY POSITION OF AUSTRIA IN ITALY,

The last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contained a long and interesting article on the military position of Austria in the north of Italy. As the latter must be the scene of contest in case war breaks out, a summary of an article containing so much statistic and topographical information will not be unacceptable to our readers:—

"The first and most important point to be considered is the possibility of securing direct and speedy intercourse between the seat of war and the countries of the respective belligerents. As regards this, Austria has always done her utmost to oppose the improvement of the communications between France and Italy, while she has at the same time exerted herself to render those with Germany as perfect as possible. These are, in fact, at present only two good routes over the Western Alps—one by the Corniche road along the coast, the other over Mount Cenis. Connecting Lombardy with Austria, on the other hand, there are two passes through the territory of the ancient Carni, and three more through the Rhetian and Norian Alps, all put into the most perfect order. These, however, were not sufficient. It was necessary for strategical purposes to construct a road leading more directly down to Milan, and the pass called the Stelvio was accordingly constructed, in spite of difficulties which have no parallel in the history of engineering. The Stelvio pass itself proved insufficient. It was found, after the enormous expenses and labour which had been lavished upon it, that its excessive height rendered it too liable to become impassable, and it had, accordingly, hardly been finished before the road over Mont Tonale, a little to the south, was commenced. The energy and perseverance which Austria thus displayed, sufficiently show the importance which she attaches to the maintenance of a sure and direct communication with Milan.

"Her system of railways has been conceived in the same spirit. At present Piedmont might be crushed before her ally could come to her assistance. The character of the countries is, moreover, such, that it is always easier for Austria to invade Piedmont than for the latter to be the aggressor. To the west of the Ticino the rivers are for the most part such as afford slight obstacles to the march of an army; to the east, on the contrary, they are deep and impassable. There are, besides, numberless artificial canals, which in any strategical operations might prove a serious hindrance.

"It is clear that thus far the advantages are on the side of Austria, she can bring her forces more rapidly to bear, and her communications with home are less liable to interruption. It remains to be seen how the fortified places are likely to affect the question. Napoleon, fearing the loss of a part of Lombardy, selected Alessandria as a stronghold and depot. In 1815 the Austrians destroyed the fortifications, before restoring the place to the King of Sardinia, but they have since then been reconstructed, and this is, in fact, one of the grievances of which Austria complains. From Alessandria two roads lead to Lombardy, available for military purposes. Of these one leads directly to Milan, crossing all the rivers of that part of Italy, which are deep and numerous; the other keeps to the right bank of the Po, as far as Piacenza, Cremona, or Brescello and encounters no difficulties save a few unimportant streams.

"The probabilities are that if hostile measures are adopted, they will be directed immediately against Milan; and the next question to be considered is where Austria will make her stand. That she will immediately abandon the line of the Ticino is very unlikely. Along it, as well as on the Po, considerable fortifications have been erected, and Pavia, which stands near the junction of the two rivers, has assumed an aspect of great strength. Yet the Ticino as well as the Adda offer so many weak points, and Pavia taken alone is so well capable of standing a well organized attack, that it may be doubted whether serious resistance would be offered so near the frontier. Milan, Brescia, and Bergamo must soon fall before a regular siege, and though Pizzigitone commands an important passage of the Adda, and is strongly fortified, it could never arrest the progress of an army. It may, therefore, be assumed that it is not in this quarter that Austria intends to offer resistance in earnest. The course of the Mincio is in many respects more favourable to her views. The Lago di Garda on the north, and the marshes which surround Mantua on the south, render all care superfluous on those particular spots, and there is accordingly only the comparatively small intervening space which requires to be defended. The river is indeed fordable in many places except when swollen by rains or melted snow. Peschiera and Mantua protect the extremities of this line. The Adige can nowhere be forded, and can only be crossed between Verona and Legnago, a distance of about fifteen leagues. The four towns here mentioned are all fortified more or less, but are places of different importance. Peschiera is a small town situated on an island in the Mincio, just as it issues from the Lago di Garda. Mantua occupies a similar position at the other extremity, but the island upon which it stands is much larger, and it is altogether a place of greater importance. Of late, however, it has been comparatively neglected. It trusts, as Revenna once did, to the swamps which surround it for its protection; and the extreme unhealthiness of the situation, as well as its distance from the Alpine passes, have caused the Austrians to desert it for its more favoured rival Verona. This latter city, situated on the Adige, just where it issues from the mountains, is now the stronghold and general depot of Northern Italy. Neither cost nor labour have been spared to render it as nearly impregnable as is possible. It is, then, on the Mincio or on the Adige, and in the neighbourhood of Verona, that we may expect the struggle to take place. Here Austria will take her stand; here, if anywhere, France and Piedmont will be repulsed."

SARDINIA AND THE CONGRESS.

The following despatch of Count Cavour to the Marquis d'Azeglio is published to-day:—

"TURIN, MARCH 21.—Monsieur le Marquis,—The government of Russia has just made the formal proposition to submit the Italian question to a Congress of the Great Powers.

"I hasten, M. le Marquis, to make known to you the views of the government of the King in this respect.

"Sardinia has no objection to make against the meeting of a Congress which, taking into consideration the interests and the just complaints of the Peninsula, would take upon itself to give a pacific and satisfactory solution of the difficulties which deservedly attract the serious attention of Europe. But the Cabinet of Turin believes at the same time that Piedmont ought to be represented at this Congress, and it is persuaded that its intervention would be useful, not to say indispensable, if the Powers which show a proved sympathy for Italy, and those which desire to obviate the danger of the abnormal state of the Peninsula, think they can render prevalent a system more conformable to justice by obtaining concessions and guarantees of a nature to calm the public mind.

"Sardinia enjoys the confidence of the unhappy populations whose fate is about to be decided; she has already raised her voice in their favour at the Congress of Paris, and that voice was not only listened to by the most enlightened governments of Europe, but it has succeeded in calming vexations and angers ready to burst forth; it has disarmed revolution, substituting for it the regular and legal action of diplomacy.

"Sardinia, in taking the lead of the rational movement, has always exercised the influence it had acquired to combat open revolutionary passions; instead of exciting the minds of men soured by suffering and deceptions, it endeavoured to keep them within bounds, and to lead them to a more healthy appreciation of the events and obstacles which delayed the fulfilment of their legitimate desires. We may openly declare it: if Italy has not been the theatre of new troubles lately, if we have not to deplore insane popular movements, followed by sanguinary reaction, it is to the salutary action and prudent attitude of Piedmont that it must in a great measure be attributed.

"As regards the questions which ought to form the object of the deliberations of the Congress, the Cabinet of London is cognizant of the view taken of them by the Government of the King. In the memorandum of the 1st of March it has frankly explained its views, it has poluted out the grievances of the Peninsula, it has indicated the reparations they require. That explanation has been communicated to the court of London, and it met with a favourable reception. Lord Malmesbury has admitted the moderation of Sardinia, and has rendered homage to her good faith. Thus, whether by its general conduct since the affairs of Italy have taken the first place in the cares of Europe—whether by its declarations clearly formulated as regards the points which now appear to render an immediate solution necessary, the British Government ought to be convinced that the Court of Sardinia will lend a sincere support to all measures which the high united Powers in Congress may propose in the interest of Italy.

"I like to flatter myself, therefore, that the Cabinet of London will, without difficulty, admit the propriety that Sardinia should be represented in the Congress proposed by Russia.

"With this object in view, I beg of you, M. le Marquis, to submit the above observations to Lord Malmesbury, reading to him and leaving with him a copy of this despatch.—I am, &c.,

"C. CAVOUR."

CRIME IN AMERICA.

Monday, the 4th of April, is the day assigned for the trial of Sickles. His counsel pressed hard for the earlier day, but without success. They are good lawyers, and close observers of public sentiment, and they know that every day the trial is postponed is a day lost to their client in a different sense from that in which Titus sometimes lost a day. Could the trial be postponed until autumn, Sickles would be convicted of murder, and probably hanged. As it is, the probabilities are in favour of his acquittal. Some decent people are yet on his side, but in six months he will be abhorred by all save the buccaneering portion of the population. I have heard that Sickles himself now deeply regrets that he acted so precipitately. It is not true that the President Buchanan has either visited Sickles or written to him. I dare say the President would be glad to see his old friend acquitted, but he will do nothing to influence the decision. Mrs. Key, mother of the murdered man, is very ill. She believes that her son died of apoplexy.

At this time there is a sort of hanging mania prevalent, and the gallows is refused nothing. There are a large number of persons under sentence of death in all parts of the country. Four are to be hanged in one batch at Baltimore, on the 8th of April, having already been once respited, but warned that they must die. It is even thought that Mrs. Hartung, now under sentence of death for husband murder at Albany, will be executed, though the hanging of a woman is a very rare thing in the United States. Three men were executed at New Orleans on the 18th. Poisoning is getting so common that people's hearts are becoming hardened, as they did in Henry VIII.'s time, when Rouse was boiled to death for that crime. A cook is under arrest in New York, suspected of having poisoned the breakfast at a boarding-house on the 24th. Two persons have died from eating the food, and others have been very ill.—*Correspondent of the Morning Post.*

A ROMANCE IN NEW YORK.—An Irishman named Stephens has for sometime resided in the upper part of New York, in the employment of an extensive carriage maker, whose goodwill he had won by his faithful attention to his business, and by his strict observance of the religious duties of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a member. His wife, also Irish, was nearly fourteen years older than himself. They had lived together in apparent happiness for several years, till in two successive summers two nieces of his wife had arrived from Ireland and become members of his family. Two years ago his wife sickened, and in September died. He followed her to the grave an apparently sincere mourner, and continued in the employment of his old master, trusted as before. Just within a year after his wife's death the brother of the nieces arrived from Ireland, and immediately made an assault upon Stephens with a pistol at his workshop. He was arrested, and in the course of the examination it came out that Stephens was charged with having poisoned his wife for the purpose of offering one of the nieces his hand. His friends demanded that the body of the wife should be exhumed and analysed, to acquit him of those slanders. It was taken up on the anniversary of the burial, and subjected to what was probably the most searching examination in the history of medical jurisprudence. I am afraid to state from recollection how many hours the chemists stood by to watch the results of a simple test. Enough to say that the presence of arsenic in sufficient quantities to destroy human life was proved beyond a doubt. It was also shown that the prisoner had about that time purchased a quantity of arsenic. The jury, after a trial of almost unprecedented length, even in this city of lengthened litigation, found the prisoner *Guilty*.—*Letter from New York.*

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF SIX LIVES.—The Agamemnon, bound from Liverpool to Baltimore, went ashore on the 26th March, on Carritsuck Reef, and became a total wreck. The master, Goodwin, and five seamen were lost.

THE NEAPOLITAN EXILES.—The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland received Baron Poerio and a party of the leading Neapolitan exiles who have sought refuge in England, at Stafford House, St. James's, on Monday afternoon. Baron Poerio, Signor Pica, and their friends arrived shortly after one o'clock, and, with the select circle invited, assembled in the magnificent picture gallery of that palatial mansion. There were present to meet the Italian gentlemen at luncheon the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Carlisle, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, the Duchess (Dowager) of Norfolk, &c., &c.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY, APRIL 12.

At five o'clock the LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack.

INDIAN ARMY.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY asked whether the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the organization of the Indian army would be soon presented to their lordships.

The Earl of DERBY said the evidence was not yet all printed, and the report not quite finished, but the paper would be on the table before the prorogation of Parliament.

SUPERANNUATION BILL—PUBLIC OFFICES EXTENSION BILL.

These bills were read a second time upon the motion of the PRESIDENT of the BOARD OF TRADE (the Earl of Donoughmore.)

COMBINATION OF WORKMEN BILL.

Upon the motion of the Earl of AIRLIE, this bill also was read a second time.

Their lordships adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY, APRIL 12.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock, at which time there were only just enough members present to make a house.

The Galway Harbour and Port Act (1853) Amendment Bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed to a select committee.

SIR J. PAKINGTON AND THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said the right hon. baronet the member for Marylebone had given notice of a question, and he himself rose to put a question, or rather to make a request to the right hon. baronet. He had to request that the right hon. baronet would conclude with a motion, so that hon. gentlemen who wished to speak might be able to do so, and that he himself might not be confined to a categorical answer.

Sir B. HALL said he had proposed to conclude with a motion, to enable the hon. gentleman to make a statement; but on consulting the Speaker, he found that it might be better to bring on the subject on the motion for the second reading of the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill.—This course was agreed to.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

Mr. MONSELL put a question to the Secretary to the Treasury with reference to a sum of money which the County of Limerick has been compelled to pay, on account of its extra police force.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE said the amount would be paid partly by the county and partly out of the consolidated fund.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPLEMENTAL BILL.

This bill was read a third time, and passed.

CONFIRMATION AND PROBATE ACT (1858) AMENDMENT BILL.

This bill was read a third time, and passed.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON AND THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

On the order for the third reading of the Appropriation Bill,

Sir B. BALL said it would be in the recollection of gentlemen who were members of the house in 1853, that he moved for a committee to inquire into the conduct of the Admiralty in reference to the dissolution of the Parliament by the Earl of Derby, in 1852. A committee was appointed, presided over by the present Duke of Somerset, and a report was agreed to, condemnatory of the course the Admiralty adopted in interfering with the elections of that day. He might mention that the Admiralty consisted of the First Lord, four naval lords, and one civil lord. The four naval lords were Admiral Martin, Sir Richard Dundas, Sir Alexander Mill, and Captain Carnegie. There was also a civil lord, Mr. Lygon. He (Sir B. Hall) understood that the First Lord of the Admiralty sent for Sir R. Dundas and requested him to go down to Devonport. He declined, and on being pressed he tendered his resignation. Captain Carnegie was also pressed, but he declined, and was no longer a Lord of the Admiralty. He (Sir B. Ball) had received a telegraphic message from Captain Carnegie that day stating that he was not dismissed, but that his connection with the Admiralty terminated in consequence of a difference between himself and the First Lord as to a place he might hope to represent. Well, then, Sir William Hoste was sent for, and Dover was offered to him. He would not go, and the consequence was that he was not a Lord of the Admiralty. Well then, Admiral Mundy was sent for, and the tempting bait of Dover was held out to him. He would not go, and his services were dispensed with. Another gentleman was sent for, namely Sir Thomas Herbert. He did not know whether he first went to go to Dover, but he went to Dartmouth. Then Sir Henry Leeke was sent for. He did not know whether Dover was offered to him, but it appeared that he was sent to Devonport. The dockyard labourers refused to vote for him, because the Government under whose auspices he came down proposed to disfranchise them as a body. On Saturday last, Sir Henry Leeke wrote to one of the great outfitters at Devonport, stating that he was made a Lord of the Admiralty, the understanding between him and the Government being that he should contest Devonport. He promised at the same time that if he were successful Devonport should have a share of the cadets and the other perquisites at present monopolised by Portsmouth. He returned, however, and reported to the First Lord of the Admiralty that he had been unfavourably received. He was then sent to Dover in the capacity of a Lord of the Admiralty. On finding the state of things which prevailed Admiral Martin tendered his resignation, but he was pacified in some way, and remained at the Admiralty, as did also Sir R. Dundas. Captain Carnegie, a most experienced officer, was gone, and his place was supplied by a man upwards of seventy years of age. But this was not all. Admiral Bruce was sent for, but he was obliged to return, and did not become a Lord of the Admiralty. The right hon. baronet said he did not wish to comment on these facts further than to say that at so critical a period the affairs of the navy should not be thrown into confusion simply because the naval lords would not do the bidding of the First Lord as to the places he might wish them to represent.

Sir J. PAKINGTON, after deprecating the discussion of such questions, said he had looked back to the various governments since 1810, and had ascertained that governments had always had naval Lords of the Admiralty in the house. This was the first time those gentlemen had been absent from the house, and he had often felt the greatest possible difficulty in replying to the professional questions which were constantly put to him. Some time since, when Captain Drummond was appointed to Woolwich, he (Sir J. Pakington) sent for Captain Carnegie, and offered him a seat at the Admiralty, on the condition, the clear and distinct understanding, that he would take a seat in the House of Commons whenever an eligible seat could be found for him. After due consideration, he accepted the offer. When the dissolution was determined upon he reminded Captain Carnegie of his undertaking, and he was surprised at the vacillation and hesitation he displayed. At the end of three days he declined altogether, and having offered his resignation it was accepted (hear, hear). He could not reconcile Captain Carnegie's course with the honourable engagement into which he had entered. With regard to the offers he had made of the vacant seat he should pass it over, because it was a subject with which neither the right hon. gentleman nor the house had anything to do (cheers from the Ministerial benches). Then, as to Sir Richard Dundas, he pointed out three or four seats, either of which he might obtain